THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
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JUNE, 1801.

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Embelliſhed with a ſuperb and beautiful Medal preſented by the King of Sweden to Sir H. Croft; a remarkable Brass Plate; the Monument of Mrs. Allardyce; &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1801.
1	SE calm	30,27	47	46	14 6.3	little cloudy
2	N brisk	29,75	48	47	.0	gloomy
3	N calm	71	51	50	.1	fine day, shower at night
4	W ditto	93	53	51	5.7	clear and pleasant
5	SE ditto	30,10	51	48	.5	very fine day
6	W ditto	11	54	51	4.8	clear and pleasant
7	S ditto	11	51	49	6.1	fine clear sky
8	W ditto	29,98	54	52	5.6	overcast, shower at night
9	W brisk	89	48	47	6.4	cloudy, a little rain
10	SW moderate	30,1	54	53	.1	fair but little sun
11	SW ditto	1	57	54	.4	cloudy, rain at night
12	W ditto	29,85	53	50	4.9	little sun
13	SE calm	82	52	50	5 8	showers with hail
14	S brisk	80	48	47	5.0	Fine A. M. rain
15	S moderate	50	53	51	.0	fine warm showers
16	S ditto	56	52	50	.4	showery
17	SSE calm	50	55	54	5.5	showery A. M. sun and pleasant
18	SW moderate	60	54	51	.5	fine day
19	W ditto	85	55	51	.6	fine and pleasant
20	W calm	90	56	50	6.1	very fine day
21	S moderate	75	58	55	5.8	fine and pleasant, few drops of rain
22	SSE ditto	58	62	58	.5	little sun, rain in the night
23	NW calm	52	55	53	4.9	small rain most of the day
24	S ditto	65	62	58	6.1	fair, but little sun
25	SE moderate	67	61	60	.7	fine day
26	E calm	60	62	60	.4	heavy rain in the evening
27	W ditto	55	56	55	5.1	rain all the day
28	SE ditto	62	57	55	.7	fair and pleasant A. M. showers
29	E brisk	34	54	54	.8	showery
30	E moderate	54	59	56	.8	slight showers
31	E ditto	63	60	58	6.1	fine day

Fall of rain this month 1 inch 93. Evaporation 3-8 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for June 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1801.
May	°	°	°		
27	52	58	49	29,52	showery
28	53	60	49	,50	showery
29	51	59	53	,47	showery
30	56	62	52	,42	rain
31	56	56	53	,40	rain
June 1	57	61	55	,67	cloudy
2	57	61	56	,77	showery
3	60	68	57	,74	fair
4	58	64	58	,91	fair
5	60	65	62	30,02	showery
6	62	72	60	,09	fair
7	64	72	62	,14	fair
8	65	75	68	,19	fair
9	69	77	67	,19	fair
10	68	79	60	,02	fair
11	57	94	54	29,98	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1801.
June	°	°	°		
12	56	63	47	29,96	fair
13	46	55	45	,66	showery
14	47	56	46	,92	rain
15	56	63	55	,98	cloudy
16	56	61	54	,92	fair
17	57	66	56	,94	fair
18	59	68	58	,97	fair
19	58	69	60	,98	fair
20	64	70	56	,97	fair
21	54	62	53	,92	fair
22	54	66	50	,87	fair
23	52	62	54	,83	fair
24	56	67	56	,80	fair
25	60	69	60	,77	fair, thund. in
26	61	70	62	,95	fair [evening

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
For JUNE, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

EITHER the character of the Engliſh peaſantry is much altered, or it has been hitherto exceedingly miſunderſtood. The idea formed of it ſeems to have been derived from the engaging deſcriptions drawn by poets, painters, noveliſts, and dramatiſts, rather than from obſervations on real life. Men of genius have combined to adorn it with honeſty, induſtry, frugality, ſimplicity, modeſty, cleanlineſs, and humility; virtues that have, in conſequence, been conſidered by the inhabitants of the capital and other towns as the characteriſticks of the inhabitants of the country; they reflecting not, that ſuch evil propenſities as are common to all mankind muſt exiſt wherever population does, whether it be in the centre of a city or in the boſom of a valley. Were townſmen acquainted with the manners of the ruſticks, they would know that there is as much craft and wickedneſs going on among trees as there is among houſes, only that the modes of practice are different and more concealed. Much ſolicitude and much money has been beſtowed of late years, by many well-meaning people, in endeavouring to check the increaſing idleneſs and immorality of the poor; but, unfortunately, they have erred in the method of their attempt, the principal effort uſed by them being teaching children reading and writing, two acquirements that experience ſhows are greatly miſuſed. The young ſcholars, inſtead of confining their reading (as their patrons and patroneſſes intended) to the religious works, eagerly learn the obſcene ſongs hawked by ballad-ſingers; and, if they go out to ſervice, become ſubſcribers to the abominable circulating-libraries that are now eſtabliſhed in every petty town, from whence they obtain books that corrupt both their moral and political principles. Of writing they make little other uſe than to carry on goſſiping and amorous correſpondences; or, what is worſe to commit forgery. Reading and writing promote not their welfare or happineſs; but, on the contrary, make them proud, idle, and diſcontented. Scholars are above receiving inſtruction, and ſcorn handling ploughs and ſpades, ſcrubbing-bruſhes or mops. When ignorant of literary acquirements, the lower ſort of people were content to apply themſelves to agriculture, mechanics, and domeſtic avocations; purſuits that procured them ſubſiſtence, and rendered them uſeful to their betters; who, on their parts, were not behind in rewarding them for their merits. Their hands were then employed, their principles were uncontaminated, and their minds were tranquil. Their labour maintained them, they practiſed the advice they received from the pulpit, and they pined not after things unſuitable to their ſtation. The evil propenſities of nature were kept under by continued employment and the awe they ſtood in of their ſuperiours. This is the way of life that ſhould be encouraged among our poor and the only one that can make them comfortable. The few individuals that purſue it are uſeful and reſpectable members of ſociety; and thoſe who are too idle or too proud to work are of no other uſe in the world than

than to increaſe the enormous burthen of the poor-rates, and, like the drones in a bee-hive, prey on the induſtrious. Spelling-books and pens are not the only implements of evil in the hands of the vulgar; the fiddleſtick is another. The muſical *mania* exiſting among the higher claſſes, and the number of military bands eſtabliſhed in the kingdom, have ſo much extended a degree of knowledge in muſick, that either ſome diſcarded ſoldier, ſervant, or player, ſcrapes a fiddle in every pariſh, and promotes drunkennneſs, lewdneſs, and idleneſs, by bringing the lads and girls together to dance, and by teaching other loitering fellows to fiddle alſo; inſomuch, that our people ſeem to be becoming, like the German vulgar, all fidlers and ſoldiers.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *June* 14.

In anſwer to the queries of your accurate and learned correſpondent, T. P. p. 420, I beg to ſay, that, when I was conſulting Collinſon for the article I laſt ſent, the very difficulty he mentions ſtruck me; and as Collinſon's authority was deſerving of little credit, I had then little doubt of what I now feel myſelf convinced, that that author had left out a generation in the account of the Haringtons of Kelſton. In this caſe, Etheldred (Dyngley) was the poet's grandmother, and Iſabel (Markham) his mother. This is ſtrengthened by the following paſſage in the poet's dedication of his Arioſto to Queen Elizabeth: "Whatſoever I am and can is your Majeſty's Your gracious favours have been extended in my poor family even *to the third generation*, your bounty to us and our heirs." But this is a point which may probably be aſcertained by conſulting the pedigrees, particularly the Viſitation-books of Somerſetſhire, in the Britiſh Muſeum, &c.; which, perhaps, may alſo ſhow the connection with the Haringtons of Exton and Ridlington, a point which, in the country, at a diſtance from public records, I have no opportunity of diſcovering. I obſerve no mark of branch in the arms annexed to Sir John Harington's portrait in the title-page of his Arioſto; nor in the pedigree printed in Wright's Rutlandſhire, p. 51; nor in the Baronetege, do I find the Haringtons of Kelſton inſerted; nor do I find them in a MS pedigree which I poſſeſs; though in this latter I find a remote collateral branch, deduced from Simon Harington, third ſon of Sir Robert Harington, of Aldingham, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Multon, of Egremond. This Simon lived in the time of Edward II. and married Alice, daughter and heir of John Biſhton, of Biſhton, in Shropſhire; from whom deſcended John Harington, of Biſhton, 1633, who then had three ſons and three daughters. It is ſtrange that a branch, which at this time were ſo eminent as thoſe of Kelſton, ſhould have been omitted. There was a Sir Henry Harington, knt. a younger brother to John Lord Harington of Exton. The poet mentions a couſin of the ſame names. In the notes to the 12th Book of Arioſto, he ſays,

"Rorie Oge, a notable rebel of Ireland, having taken, in a vile and treacherous parley, my *valiant couſin Sir Henry Harington* priſoner, had one night his cabin or little hovel, where he lay, beſet with 100 ſoldiers of the ſaid Sir Henry's band, meaning to reſcue their captain by force, ſith the rebel's demands for his delivery were ſuch as Sir Henry himſelf, being his priſoner, would not condeſcend unto, but would rather hazard his life, as he knew he ſhould: I ſay, theſe 100 men, well appointed, beſet the houſe ſtrongly, being made of nothing but hurdles and dirt; yet the villain, ere they could get in, gat up in his ſhirt, and gave the knight 14 wounds very deadly, and after gat through them all without hurt, where a mouſe almoſt could not have go

got between them; and I have heard it affirmed in Ireland, that it was with mere witchcraft*!"

As to the title of Lady Mary H. applied to the daughter and wife of a *knight*, I believe the use of the Christian as well as the surname after the title of "Lady" was not in the time of James I, as it is now, exclusively appropriated to the daughters of those above the rank of Viscount. Sir John Harington, to whose wife "Lady Anne," Drayton dedicated his "Queen Isabel" in 1608, was probably another Sir J. H. Sir Henry Harington abovementioned, of Elmesthorpe, in Leicestershire (brother to John Lord H.), had a son Sir John Harington, knt. whose daughter Sarah married John Lord Frecheville.

I collect from Collinson the following imperfect deduction of the poet's descendants:

John Harington, esq. died 1654. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Peter Specot, of Thornbury, in Devon, esq. She died August 24, 1660; John, his son, died Feb. 20, 1674. He married Lady Dionea Ley, daughter of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough. She died Aug. 8, 1674.

John died 1700. He married Helena, daughter of Benjamin Gostlet, esq. who died 1718.

Henry died 176 . He married Mary, daughter of Richard Backwell, esq. who died 1731.

Perhaps the "Nugæ Antiquæ," which I have not at hand, may afford collateral illustration to many of these notices.

The Editor of Philips's Theatrum Poetarum.

P. S. The story of Sir William Keyte, of Norton, co. Gloucester, who perished in the flames of his house, as enquired after in your Magazine vol. LXVII p. 779, and answered p. 1109, is told at length in the third vol. of Graves's "Spiritual Quixote," Book X. ch. xxvi. xxvii. xxviii.

The first at present supposed to have a claim to the barony of Zouche of Haringworth, p. 402, is, I believe, Sir Cecil Bishop.

Mr. Urban, *June* 7.

Amongst innumerable books which daily issue from the press, it is some amusement to consider the variety of style to be found in them. The clear and luminous pages of a Porteus; the flowing language of a Robertson; the turgid description of a Staunton; the involved sentences of a Gibbon; the mellifluous words of a Blair; the unintelligible jargon of one; the downright nonsense of another; the "not poetry, but prose run mad," of this, and the not prose, but poetry disguised, of that—author—will sometimes delight, sometimes entertain, sometimes surprize, sometimes excite the risible faculties of a reader, and sometimes induce a most friendly and comfortable nap. These thoughts have occurred to me on taking up the truly wonderful publication of the *learned* Mrs. Piozzi, called by her "Retrospection." I hope it will not interfere with your Reviewer if I submit to your readers a few specimens by way of Retrospect of that charming work. Take then her own words. Speaking of her own book, she says,

"Border on Truth's utmost limits,
And give a glimpse, or something like a [glimpse,
Of Fancy's boundless reign; [glimpse,
Whilst all agree that Fiction never knows
To charm us so as when she seeks resem- [blance
With Reality."

"Such is their character, and such their shape, them*,
That, clustered closely, as our book presents
They

* I think I see here some faint resemblance of the beautiful description, given by a learned Professor of Poetry, of a robin, which

* In the notes to the 10th book, the poet mentions having been a few months in Ireland himself.

He mentions being of Eton college. Notes to book XXII.

In his Preface he mentions his tutor, "Samuel Fleming, of King's college, in Cambridge, a grave and learned man, and of a very austere life;" brother to Abraham Fleming, the poet; for whom see Theatrum Poetarum, p. 107.

They certainly do seem [almost] incredible;
And, what is worse, they now and then
Appear impervious to a common eye.
This is not quite the look I wish they had;
But things will not look well when so much crowded,
And I cannot enlarge the room they stand
Without manifest inconvenience. [in
If Milton, then, was forced to make
His devils shrink, that they might be contained [for them];
In that great Pandemonium he provided
I may, nay must, be pardoned for compressing
All these gigantic shadows of long past
Occurrences into my glass of Retrospection."

I might go on to quote from every page,
But 'haps your readers think they have enough.

See how catching it is, Mr. Urban; I am going on in the same way. But if any one who has not seen this book, should think that it is really printed for poetry, he is quite mistaken. The words are printed as plain prose, but they fall into such measured rythm, that I have only changed the form of the lines, and they come out a poem in blank verse. This is the true way, like Bayes, to elevate and surprize. Good night, Madam.

L. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

A SOLUTION of the following queries, through the medium of your excellent Repository, will much oblige, A. Z.

In Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting the following slight notice is given of Nicholas Cassana: "*Nicolo Cassana*, of Genoa, died here in the reign of Queen Anne. See Lives of the Genoese Painters, vol. II. p. 16." Is it known that he painted any portraits while in England, and of whom? as I have a most admirable one of a lady, which I much wish to appropriate: it bears his signature, thus: *Nicolaus Cassana F.*

Who was "*E. Collier*," a painter? There is no mention of him in Walpole. Was he an Englishman; as the orthography of his name rather imports; and are there many of his works remaining among us? I have seen an excellent painting of his (2 feet 5 inches, by 2 feet), the principal subject a human scull, from the bottom of which issues a label, inscribed, "*Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas. E. Collier fecit.*" By the sides of the scull are instruments of musick, and a casket of trinkets. In the back ground, an open book, the title of which is, "*Hier eindigd het verhall der Wereld, et Verandering.*" On the opposite leaf, a representation of a wood-cut of "*Valerius Aurelianus, Romanorum Imperator.*" Above, in a circular frame, is the painter in his work-room, admirably done

Is it known that Sir *Peter Paul Rubens* painted, while in England, a piece (4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.), the subject probably the fable of *Niobe?* This picture, which is in my possession, consists principally of a female figure sitting (2 ft. 7 in. high), with the right arm extended across the body, writing an inscription on a marble slab, of which the letters N I O are completed. Opposite to her, on a pedestal, is the statue of a woman, into which the poet feigns she was turned in consequence of her excessive grief. In the fore-ground are two boys sitting; one of them supporting on his knees a mutilated statue. Opposite to them is another boy, winged, leaning on a book which lies open before him, with a pair of compasses in his hand. On the plinth of the pedestal, which supports the book, is the signature P. P. RUBENS. Though the painting has suffered in some of its inferior parts, and has been repaired, yet the principal figure, and every other essential part of the piece, retains its original beauty.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr.

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which took shelter in his parlour in the winter;

"Sits budge
A feathery bunch."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

I APPLAUD very much the laudable intentions of your correſpondent, who, p. 410, ſigns himſelf "An old Man," intending to ſecure about 8000l. for the endowment and erection of about 12 alms-houſes for the ſupport of indigent perſons; and which he certainly may do by his will, by a bequeſt of that ſum to truſtees payable out of his *perſonal eſtate*; but he cannot by his will deviſe lands, or any money payable out of lands, for that purpoſe, as ſuch deviſe would be void by the ſtatute 9 Geo II. c. 36, reſtraining gifts in mortmain by will, which enacts, that no lands or tenements, or money to be laid out thereon, ſhall be given, granted, conveyed, or ſettled or charged with any charitable uſes whatſoever, unleſs by deed indented, executed in the preſence of two witneſſes 12 calendar months before the death of the donor, and inrolled in the Court of Chancery within ſix months after its execution, and unleſs ſuch gift be made to take effect immediately, and without power of revocation; and that all other gifts of lands or tenements, or any money charged thereon, made in any other form than by the ſaid act is directed, ſhall be abſolutely void.

The intention of this ſtatute is not to reſtrain charity, but only to prevent the diſpoſition of real eſtates by will to charitable uſes, to the diſinheriting the heir at law; but it leaves at full liberty every perſon to diſpoſe of his perſonal eſtate, or any part thereof, by will, to ſuch charitable uſes as he may think proper, ſo as he does not will the ſame to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands or on real ſecurity for that purpoſe, but direct the ſame to be inveſted in the funds. I was, ſome years ago, concerned in preparing a will for a perſon who was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable perſonal eſtate; and, after giving ſeveral ſpecific legacies to his relations, he gave and bequeathed the reſidue thereof unto four truſtees (one of whom I was) to be inveſted, upon Government ſecurity, for the purpoſe of endowing a ſchool, and applying the intereſt and dividends for the benefit of a ſchoolmaſter for teaching children, free of expence, belonging to the townſhip where the teſtator reſided. The teſtator died ſoon after making his will, and the truſtees inveſted the money (after paying off the legacies) in the Three per Cent. Conſols. built a ſchool upon the waſte by the conſent of the lord of the manor and freeholders, and now apply the dividends, according to the directions of the will, for the benefit of the maſter; and at the preſent time there are about 50 children benefited by the inſtitution, before which there was no ſchool in the townſhip; and very few of the inhabitants (being chiefly tenants of ſmall farms at rack-rents) can either read or write; but there will be a happy reverſe to the riſing generation in the place by the charitable diſpoſition of this teſtator.

I think the charitable bequeſt intended by your correſpondent will be ſubject to the tax on legacies; and it may, from what has been before ſaid in former letters on this ſubject, be unneceſſary to add, that a will made by a perſon of this deſcription ought to be prepared by a profeſſional gentleman.

Yours, &c. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

AN obſerving inhabitant of this metropolis for half a century cannot help comparing the preſent appearance of population, which daily preſents itſelf in Cheapſide, with that of ſome years paſt; and he has been particularly ſtruck with the following obſervations made by that celebrated arithmetician, Sir William Petty, in his Eſſays on Political Arithmetic, ed. 1669. He obſerves, that

"London doubles its inhabitants in 40 years, and all England in 360 years. That in the year 1682 there were about

670,000

670,000 ſouls in London, and about 7,400,000 in all England and Wales; in which there are about 28,000,000 of acres, of profitable land. That the periods of doubling the people are found to be in all degrees from between 10 to 1200 years. That *the growth of London muſt be at its greateſt height in the year* 1800, *and muſt ſtop before the year* 1842, when it will be eight times more than it was in the year 1682."

In a table, he ſhews the progreſſion of the increaſe of mankind from the Flood to the birth of Chriſt; in which laſt period he ſuppoſes the eight perſons that came out of the ark were increaſed to 128,000,000.

"That, in 1682, there were computed to be upon the face of the earth 320,000,000 of ſouls. That in the next 2000 years the world will be fully peopled, ſo as that there ſhall be one head for every two acres of land in the habitable part of the earth. And then, according to the prediction of the Scriptures, there muſt be wars and great ſlaughter. That, in the year 1840, the people of the city of London will be 10,718,880; and thoſe of the whole country but 10,917,389."

Yours, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

VIATOR, p. 121, will find his difficulties about Pliny's deſcription of Diana's temple obviated by Mr Windham, in the Archæol. VI. 68, and Mr. Falconer, Ib. XI. 8, the firſt propoſing, the ſecond approving, the ſeparation of *centum* from *viginti ſeptem*, making the whole number of pillars 100; of which 27 were given by as many kings or princes. To ſuppoſe otherwiſe would introduce an *odd* number of columns. Your *traveller* is ſo accurate in the ſite of the temple, that one wiſhes to have a little more converſation with him on the ſubject.

VIATOR MINOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

D. L. M. p. 423, will find an account of the two earlieſt and rareſt editions of Juliana Barnes's book in that moſt elegant of modern publications, the "Specimens of early Engliſh Poetry," by G. Ellis, eſq. The third edition is there deſcribed to be printed by Toy and Copland. Intermediate editions between that by Toy and the one methodized by G. M. [Gervaſe Markham] in 1595, were printed by William Copland for Tottell, by William Powell, and by Ab. Vele; all without date. Markham's edition had alſo a re-print in 1614, and was intituled, "A Jewell for Gentrie."

Mr. Ellis regards the work itſelf as the greateſt literary curioſity of the reign of Edward IV. So exceſſively rare is the firſt edition of it, printed at St. Albans, that Lord Spencer was induced to give *ſeventy guineas* for a copy at Mr. Maſon's ſale, to place among his invaluable collections of early typography. T. P.

*** Our correſpondent, p. 423, poſſeſſes a *ſecond* edition of Juliana Barnes's book; of which ſee Herbert's Ames, p. 1290. Of the firſt edition Mr. Herbert, p. 1435, had ſeen only one copy in the public library at Cambridge, and another in the poſſeſſion of George Maſon, eſq. (now Lord Spencer's.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 19.

THE incloſed letter is ſubmitted to the inveſtigation of your readers, who may be acquainted with its meaning, and with the Dean's reaſons for ſuch an addreſs to his dioceſan, who, it is ſuppoſed, was Dr. John Wynne, tranſlated from St. Aſaph 1727, and died 1748. Dr. Creſwick was made dean 1739, and died of an apoplexy, Feb. 15, 1746*.

"To the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

"My Lord, on Sunday next I intend, by God's grace, to celebrate the Lord's Supper in the cathedral church; and the rubricks before the Communion office are our rule for admitting or rejecting thoſe that offer themſelves to be partakers of it. Offence, great offence has been given; and in that caſe a proper declaration is required and expected. This is the method preſcribed; and the notice (though with grief and concern for the occaſion of it) I give you, as I think it my indiſpenſable duty ſo to do; and likewiſe that you may be under no ſurprize, nor leave it in your power to complain in any future repreſentation of this matter for want of a due warning from your faithful monitor and friend, SAM. CRESWICK."

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* His widow died 1773.

Mr.

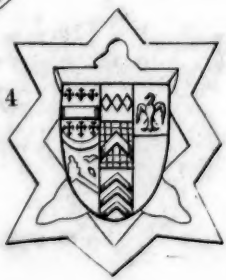
GUSTAVUS III · D · G · REX SVECIAE ·
LIUNGBERGER ·
DEO ET PATRIAE ·
IHS
GUST · ADOLPH · PRINC · HAER ·
NAT · D · IN · BAPT · D · X · NOV ·
MDCCLXXVIII ·

2

Et Iudicatus, Omnem angelum
muelerit m ope

3

4



5

STRICHARD
1666
ATHALON
S
ROM

Mr. URBAN, *May* 29.

HAVING been favoured with a ſight of the ſuperb and beautiful medal preſented by the preſent king of Sweden to the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, I was induced to requeſt the worthy Baronet would permit Mr. Baſire to preſent a faithful copy of it to your readers; who, I am convinced, will not be diſpleaſed to find it accompanied by a ſhort extract from a loyal publication, which has been already ſlightly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 768.

"Mankind have been ſaved by the unexampled firmneſs and greatneſs of mind of a ſingle individual—by that turn of mind which was ſo univerſally admired in Hyde-park, and in Drury-lane theatre, on the 15th of May, 1800. This publication, for the purpoſe of recording that greatneſs of mind, ſuggeſted itſelf to me from a letter I was writing to a dear and moſt able friend, ambaſſador from the King of Sweden in Germany, Chevalier Peyron, reſpecting the event of the 15th of May, 1800; ſo ſimilar to that of the 17th of March, 1792, lamented ever ſince by all Europe. May I be permitted, without indecent breach of confidence to that valued friend, to relate in this place a ſpeech of the young monarch's, whom he and I ſo ſincerely revere, and who was deſervedly named Guſtavus Adolphus? In theſe days of democracy, it is criminal to conceal ſuch anecdotes of royalty as the following, and as thoſe which are the ſubject of this publication.

"In 1798, the King of Sweden condeſcended to make the author of theſe pages a preſent of a ſuperb gold medal, ſtruck upon his Majeſty's birth in 1778; which does equal credit to the mind of his great father and to that monarch's patronage of the arts. On giving it to the ambaſſador, his majeſty, then only 19 years of age, was enough of a hero to ſay—'You will deliver this to your friend with what I have directed you to tell him; but add, as you remember the diſpatches you read to me yeſterday from England reſpecting my convoy's being detained, that I ſend this proof of my good-will to an Engliſhman the day after I have received the news of a great injury which has been done me by his country.'

"Much may be expected from ſuch a character by his own ſubjects and by Europe. But the ſublime medal of the father devoted him, on his birth, to God and his country (*Deo et patriæ*); and the ſon, in his famous declaration as member of the German empire, has already manifeſted his royal wiſhes to render himſelf a worthy offering.

"In a publication calculated to bring the future hiſtorian acquainted with the ſingular magnanimity diſplayed by one monarch and his royal conſort, this anecdote of another king will not appear miſplaced. The Britiſh reader will admire it; Mr. Pitt will, whatever may be thought of the Swediſh convoy; and one of the firſt to admire it will, I am ſure, be the wiſe judge who condemned the convoy, Sir William Scott, whom I am proud to have had for my college-tutor, the brother of him whom I do not fear to pre-entitle the *great* Lord Eldon."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

TWO inſtances of braſs plates with inſcriptions of different dates and different perſons, on each ſide, being inſerted with the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," I ſend you a third, *fig.* 2, which is on the back of the plate of Edmund Page, who died 5 Edw. VI. 1520, and was buried in Shorne church, Kent. The arms at the bottom are thoſe of the city of Rocheſter. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

THE ſeal (*fig.* 3,) was found, ſome time ago, in a garden at Cornhampton. It is of an uncommon conſtruction, and of a compoſition that I cannot deſcribe; but I conſider it an antique.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, June* 7.

I MUST firſt thank you for inſerting my letter, and engraving the coats of arms I ſent to you, requeſting an explanation, in your Magazine, p. 25: my thanks are then due to your correſpondents D. E. and P. Q. for their anſwers to my enquiries. D. E. obſerves, that the arms, "fig. 5, p. 25, are a Merchant's mark impaling T. with ſome mark of difference." His opinion coincides in ſome meaſure with that of ſome of the old

old inhabitants of Saliſbury, who ſay the hall formerly belonged to a company of Clothiers; but upon what they found their opinion I have never been able to learn. I have incloſed another coat (*fig.* 4) which your correſpondents D. E. or P. Q. will perhaps favour me with their obſervations upon.

Yours, &c. F. WHITMARSH.

Mr. URBAN, *Biſhop's Waltham, June* 10.

PERHAPS you may find a corner on one of the plates in your next Magazine, for an exact repreſentation of a token, *fig.* 5, which was found in a garden at Cornhampton a ſhort time ſince. I like to ſee theſe antiques as they appear from time to time in your Miſcellany: by comparing them with thoſe elegant ones which were lately current in every county, we ſee the progreſs which the arts have made in this particular in the courſe of the laſt century. If we had made equal improvement in virtue, we ſhould not have been in our preſent diſtreſſed ſituation. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

THE notion of three or four Antichriſts (p. 224, b.) hardly deſerves a ſerious anſwer, or a moment's thought. If by Antichriſt is underſtood the little horn in Daniel vii. 8, and St. Paul's man of ſin, 2 Theſſ. ii. 3, to which the name of Antichriſt has been given at leaſt from the days of Irenæus, l. v. c. xxv. xxvi. in the ſecond century, it is certain that this horn, this idolatrous and perſecuting power, is one only; which alſo, be it what it may, muſt have been in the world for many ages; for it was to come, when "he who letteth (i. e. the Roman empire, according to Chryſoſtom and others who wrote *before* the event) was taken out of the way;" or, in other words, when the Roman empire was divided into ten horns or ſovereignties.

There is another point, which does deſerve conſideration. It is haſtily ſuppoſed, and "the opinion has of late been very eagerly circulated," p. 226, that Chriſtianity, "the ſtone cut out of the mountain without hands," ſhall deſtroy the ten horns or kingdoms (which ſome, for obvious reaſons, wiſh to underſtand of *monarchies* only) in the ſame manner as the Grecian empire overturned the Perſian, and the Roman the Grecian. It is, indeed, foretold of the Meſſiah, that he "ſhall break" the nations "with a rod of iron, and daſh them in pieces like a potter's veſſel," Pſalm. ii. 9. but this "rod of iron," the emblem of power, muſt be interpreted in conſiſtency with other prophecies; and there, we find, it is "the rod of his *mouth*," Iſa. xi. 4; or, as it is in the Apocalypſe, i. 16, xix. 15, 21, a two-edged ſword, proceeding out of the *mouth* of Chriſt. And the witneſſes of Chriſt are armed as he is armed: "fire proceedeth out of their *mouth*, and devoureth their enemies: and if any man will hurt them, he muſt *in this manner* be killed;" but "he that killeth with the ſword, muſt be killed with the ſword," Apoc. xi. 5, xiii. 10.

Now this "two-edged ſword," taken from the armoury of God, the ſword of *reaſon* and *revelation*, which are both the gifts of God; ſuch a ſword may pierce the heart and ſubdue the underſtanding; but it breaks no bones, it overturns no ſtates. With this rod of power Conſtantine was ſmitten, when he became a Chriſtian; but he was as much an emperor then as before. "The kingdoms of this world ſhall, as it is foretold, Apoc. xi. 15. become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Chriſt, and he ſhall reign for ever and ever." In what manner this great event ſhall be brought about, and what ſhall be the ſtate of things afterwards, I preſume not to conjecture; but in the mean time, till the *ſudden* arrival of that glorious day, the religion of Chriſt, which injoins "ſubmiſſion to every ordinance of man for the Lord's ſake," 1 Pet. ii. 13, does not itſelf oppoſe or interfere with any ſuch ordinance. Popery, and Preſbyterianiſm, and Infidelity, have each in their turn depoſed and murdered lawful ſovereigns; but Chriſtianity moſt aſſuredly never did, and we may reaſonably hope never will, attempt any ſuch thing; but that, as in times paſt and preſent, "kings will be nurſing-fathers and queens nurſing-mothers" of the church, Iſa. xlix. 23.

Is it as certain from Gen. i. 16, as your reviewer, p. 245, takes it to be, that the ſtars were created on the fourth day? If every ſtar is, like the ſun, the centre of a ſyſtem, there is doubtleſs no abſurdity in the notion, that theſe innumerable ſyſtems were coëval with own; but to me, I confeſs,

fess, it has always appeared, that the verse alleged was by divine Providence so worded as to be consistent with the fact or the belief of the antecedent creation of the stars. It appears from the whole passage incontestible, that the two great lights, which divide and rule over our day and night, were made on the fourth day; but of the stars all that seems to be asserted is, that God made *them also*, whether then or at any other period in the ages of eternity being purposely left undetermined.

With the case of "non-residence owing to sacrilegious traffick in church livings," p. 307, b. the following may be contrasted. I know a college in one of the universities which is possessed of an advowson of about twenty livings, on which the incumbents are all strictly resident; except three or four, who, holding two benefices each, reside on that which best suits their health or convenience. R. C.

INSPECTOR'S SECOND LETTER
On the Introductions of the Evangelists.

"*Omnia quæ sunt conclusa* NUNC *artibus, dispersa* QUONDAM *fuerunt; donec adhibita* HÆC ARS *est, quæ res dissolutas divulsasque conglutinaret, et* RATIONE QUADAM *constringeret.*" CICERO.

"All the *present* conclusions of philosophy and religion, were *formerly* dispersed and scattered; until this *divine science* [CHRISTIANITY] was applied, which cemented together those *[sage conclusions, &c.]* when dissolved and rent asunder (by *false reasoning*), and by some POTENT REASON bound them strictly together."

IRISH PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

I. I THANK you for your obliging insertion of my FIRST LETTER, in your valuable Miscellany, for last *October*, p. 922, containing a new translation of the sublime and mysterious introduction of JOHN's Gospel: but I am sorry to remark, that your press-corrector, deviating from the MS, rather unskilfully, frittered my paragraphs into broken and disjointed verses; adopting the faulty model of our *English Bible*: the worst divided and the worst pointed book in the king's dominions, although it ought to be the very best; and whose antiquated garb reflects lasting disgrace on the established church and national literature, in the present advanced stage of BRITISH topography and punctuation.

In addition to the curtory *philological* remarks of my first letter, I shall offer an apology for rendering Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ, "THE ORACLE;" which I find is not relished by some well-meaning *clerical* friends of mine, wedded to the last authorized translation, "for better for worse:" but I trust that I am fully justified by the illustrious apostle of the Gentiles, who, in his masterly EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, (addressed to the Heathen philosophers that had become converts to Christianity) conformably to their notions, finely renders DABAR IAHOH, the divine person who appeared in glory to ELIJAH, (1 *Kings*, xix. 9—18) by Ὁ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ, "THE ORACLE;" *Rom.* ii, 4: while the same illustrious disciple of *Gamaliel*, so profoundly conversant in Hebrew literature, in that most elaborate and highly wrought composition, his EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS, (addressed to the Jewish philosophers who had become converts to Christianity) in conformity with their correcter ideas of theology, *personifies* the same Hebrew title of THE TUTELAR GOD OF ISRAEL, who delivered the decalogue, with an audible voice on the summit of *Sinai*, (whose other summit [1 Kings, 19, 8,] was *Horeb*), Exod. xx: and alluding thereto, stiles him Ὁ ΛΑΛΩΝ, "THE SPEAKER." *Heb.* xii. 25. And many years after, John, in his Gospel, alludes to the same epithet, as synonymous with the ΛΟΓΟΣ of his Introduction; which he admirably interprets afterwards, ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΛΑΛΕΙ. "HE SPEAKETH THE ORACLES OF THE DEITY." *John* iii. 34. But as ὁ λογος, in many passages of the New Testament, ambiguously denotes both the "*living word*" or JESUS CHRIST, and "*the written word*" or his GOSPEL; it would greatly contribute to the *scientific* study of the Scriptures, if the term *oracle* were appropriated steadily to the former acceptation, and the term *word*, to the latter; whenever a revision by authority of the present or latest established translation, shall be made: an event most devoutly to be wished for by the friends of *revealed religion*; which never ought to be at variance with *rational criticism*.

I shall further add, that the high dignity and, in its full extent, inscrutable character of THE ORACLE, as stated by *John* in the close of his mysterious

rious introduction, verſe 18. "GOD [THE FATHER] *no one ever ſaw*," &c. is likewiſe maintained by *Matthew*, in a parallel paſſage, which furniſhes the fineſt and fulleſt commentary thereon:

"*All things were delivered unto* ME *by* MY FATHER: *and* NO ONE (επιγινωσκει) INTIMATELY KNOWETH THE SON, SAVE THE FATHER; *neither* (επιγινωσκει) INTIMATELY KNOWETH ANY ONE THE FATHER, SAVE THE SON, *and he to whomſoever the ſon may pleaſe to reveal.*" *Matt.* xi. 27. Compare *Matt.* xxviii. 18. *John* v. 37. 1 *Tim.* vi. 16. Rev. xix. 13—16.

II. I ſhall now proceed to the promiſed ſubject of this letter, and endeavour to trace the general ſcheme of the Evangeliſts *Matthew*, *Luke*, and *John*, in their myſterious *introductions*, which have proved to *ſceptics* "a ſtumbling block" and to *hypercritics* "fooliſhneſs," but to "ſober-minded" *believers*, on the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, will appear to be the profoundeſt comments and illuſtrations of the whole preceding range of *antient prophecy*, prefigurative and deſcriptive of the *human* and *divine characters* of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST.

The grandeſt and moſt comprehenſive prophecy perhaps of the Old Teſtament, which combines and concentrates all the *characteriſtics* of the long-wiſhed for MESSIAH, "*the ſpiritual deliverer of all nations*," and conſequently "*the deſire of all nations*," is that moſt ſignal prophecy of *Micah*, v. 2. cited by *Matt.* ii. 6, whence it was ſolemnly decided by a general *Jewiſh* council, convened by Herod, and compoſed of "*all the high prieſts and ſcribes of the people*," that the prophetic birth place of the *Meſſiah* or *Chriſt*, "*the heaven-born king of the Jews*," was to be "*Bethlehem*." This, therefore, is the moſt "fully authenticated" and moſt incontrovertible prophecy, (by the joint conſent both of the *Jewiſh* * and *Chriſtian churches*) reſpecting the character of JESUS CHRIST, to be found in the Old Teſtament.

The prophecy itſelf at large, may thus be more literally and correctly rendered from the *Hebrew* text.

"*And* [*art*] THOU BETHLEHEM EPHRATAH, *little to be* [*accounted*] *among the thouſands of* JUDAH?
Out of thee ſhall iſſue unto ME [A LEADER]
Who is to be GOVERNOR IN ISRAEL:
But HIS *iſſuings forth have been from old,*
From days of Eternity."

The following maſterly tranſlation of part of this ſublime and luminous prophecy, is furniſhed by *Matthew* the Evangeliſt:

Και Συ, Βηθλεεμ, γη Ιουδα, ουδαμως ελαχιστη ει
Εν τοις Ηγεμοσιν Ιουδα·
Εκ σου γαρ εξελευσεται Ηγουμενος,
Ος ποιμανει τον λαον μου, τον Ισραηλ.

"*And* THOU BETHLEHEM, *territory of* JUDAH, *art by no means leaſt*
Among the captains of JUDAH;
For out of thee ſhall iſſue A LEADER,
Who ſhall guide my people, THE ISRAEL [*of* GOD]."

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN, *June* 4.

AT a time when the literati, as they are called, of this country, are more buſy in importing from foreign countries, than in exerciſing their own faculties, when nothing but German romances and German plays are the rage, I wonder that one part of Europe is paſſed over as a region unworthy of notice, and from whence nothing valuable can be imported except its precious metals. I mean that country which once ſhone with a ſuperior luſtre both in arts and arms. Is it probable that SPAIN, however indolent the natives may be with reſpect to agricultural and commercial purſuits, ſhould have ſunk beneath an Egyptian darkneſs of ignorance ſince the days of Cervantes, Vega, or Solis? How is it that ſo little attention is paid to the literary ſtate of a country which has held ſo reſpectable a rank in the ſcale of nations; and the productions of whoſe writers have de-

* The Chaldee paraphraſt, *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, who flouriſhed about a century before the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* by *Titus*, and conſequently, about thirty years before the Chriſtian æra, expreſſly applies this prophecy of *Micah* to "THE MESSIAH." And in the Gemara. Hieros. Beracoth, the birth-place of the Meſſiah is thus repreſented: "*Atque undinam ille?* Reſpondit alter, *E palatio Regis Bethlehem Judæ*," where it is remarkable that the *Jewiſh* Doctor has adopted the phraſeology of Matthew; affording no ſlight ſuſpicion, that the tranſlation of *Matthew* might have accorded with that made by the *Jewiſh council* for *Herod's* uſe.

lighted

lighted and inſtructed every civilized people? Yet ſo it is, that we have of late years been in the habit of thinking that "no good thing can come out of Nazareth!" that nothing valuable or ingenious can be produced in a country which is under the iron and chilling hand of the inquiſition. The Spaniſh language is generally admitted to be ſonorous, rich, and harmonious. It has ſtrength, energy, and copiouſneſs. It combines the Roman terſeneſs with the Arabic luxuriance. In the conveyance of ſenſe it riſes above the French, and in forcible gravity adapted to hiſtorical compoſition it is a powerful rival to the Engliſh. Under all theſe advantages, it is not probable that literature ſhould be entirely neglected in Spain. Although political diſquiſition and religious diſcuſſion may be reſtrained by thoſe who keep a jealous eye over the preſs, yet we may ſuppoſe that the dramatic muſe is not under an interdict, and that the writers of romance and hiſtory are left to follow their imaginations and inquiries without a check. But the people of this country are quite regardleſs on the ſubject. All eyes are bent upon the wilds of Germany for wild productions. Some horrible tale of a dreadful ghoſt —an enchanted caſtle—a legendary dream—a monkiſh miracle—or a play full of romantick ſentiment without virtue or conſiſtency, are ſought for with eagerneſs, tranſlated by numerous writers, and cooked up in a variety of nonſenſical ſhapes to pleaſe a vitiated generation. All the world runs after the dear and charming ſpectacle which is tranſplanted from the German ſtage, while the pure and lofty productions of Shakſpeare are paſſed by without notice. Yet in all theſe ſecond-hand whimſies we are crammed with tender ſentiments, at the expence of moral principle. The innocence of the ſexual intercourſe without paternal or legal ſanction, and falſe repreſentations of the divine precepts, are ſo plainly marked in thoſe pieces, of which we have recently had ſuch an abundance, that I could wiſh to ſee a quarantine laid on, to prevent any more ſuch dangerous wares from being brought into the kingdom. But I return to the ſubject with which I ſet out. To the praiſe of the Spaniſh nation, their literary productions are *chaſte*, and with all the force and vigour of a lively imagination, they preſerve a decorous regard to the moſt important principles of ſociety. They are never ſarcaſtic at the expence of religion, nor frolickſome at the expence of virtue. Their writings in general may be read without a bluſh, and moſtly with pleaſure and improvement.

The conduct of the French literati has been, for the moſt part, ſhameful; for in hiſtorical narration, in philoſophical diſcuſſion, in ſeeming harmleſſneſs of a romantic tale, and in a thouſand different ways, they have contrived to mingle the poiſon of infidelity and vice and every baneful principle to effect the deſtruction of religious and civil order.

What a diabolical project was that of Diderot and his coadjutors to make the Encyclopedié, or a dictionary of arts and ſciences, the grand magazine and arſenal, from whence Chriſtianity and legitimate government might be the moſt effectually and conſtantly aſſailed, in the hopes that at laſt the whole might be whelmed into one ruinous heap! Their nefarious ſcheme has ſucceeded in part, and with reſpect to their own unhappy country, which rues, and which will for ages rue, the encouragement given to thoſe enemies of God and man.

There is one work in the Spaniſh language, which, while it poſſeſſes the acuteneſs of the French philoſophical productions, infinitely exceeds them in valuable information, and in ſtyle and tendency. I mean the Teatro Critico of Feijoo. In that work we have numerous profound diſquiſitions and lively ſpeculations, without any thing that can affect thoſe fundamental principles of purity which ſhould be early implanted and conſtantly encouraged in the human mind.

And if we look for theatrical productions, we ſhall find in the pieces of Jovellanos and Moratin plots more ingenious, characters more natural, ſentiments more elevated, and morals more pure, than in thoſe of Kotzebue, and equal to the beſt comedies of Mr. Sheridan himſelf. I have thrown out theſe few hints with a wiſh to turn the attention of my countrymen to the literature of Spain as to a field more delightful, more varied, and more valuable, than that of any other country upon the earth, our own excepted. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my

my ſatisfaction at ſeeing announced for ſpeedy publication a book which will doubtleſs confirm my aſſertions; its proſpectus calls it, *El Teſoro Eſpanol*, or Spaniſh elegant extracts, in two vols. 8vo.; the firſt to conſiſt of proſaic, and the ſecond of poetical paſſages from the beſt Spaniſh writers. Such a work muſt be extremely uſeful, and though I know nothing of the compiler, I hope he will meet with ſucceſs *.

Yours, &c. J. WATKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17, 1800.

HAVING been in the habit ſome years of making excurſions to, and attending divine ſervice in the churches of ſome of the neighbouring towns; on Sunday, July 21, I determined to go to Wolverhampton for that purpoſe. In my way thither, I paſſed by Bentley hall: but this is not the ſame ſtructure which afforded an aſylum to King Charles II. after Worceſter fight, that building having been pulled down after the Reſtoration, and the preſent erected in the place; but the plan was never compleated nor the inſide finiſhed. It is inhabited by a farmer of the name of Walker, and is the property of Thomas Anſon, eſq. M. P. for Lichfield, having been purchaſed by Lord Anſon about 1750. When I got into Wolverhampton, I was ſurprized to ſee ſome butchers' ſhops open, the ſame as on a market day. I went to the old church in the morning, where the ſervice was performed with much propriety by the Rev. Mr. Walker, ſacriſt. The organ here has a ſmall neat front, and on the top are four figures of angels, gilt, ſupporting a crown and a mitre, and King David in the centre playing on the harp; and the organ is at the Eaſt end of the nave, like that at Stratford-upon-Avon, which church bears ſome reſemblance to this.

St. Peter's (or the old church at Wolverhampton) is a handſome antient fabrick, embattled, built in 996, by a lady named Wulfrune, from whom the town takes its name. The tower, which is between the body and the chancel, is lofty and beautiful; it contains eight bells in peal, with a very large one uſed at funerals, and a ſmall one to call to prayers; it has alſo a clock and chimes. The nave has two ſide aiſles and North and South tranſepts; in the latter near the veſtry (which is a very ſmall room) is an altar tomb of the Leveſons, with ſtatues of a man and woman, and coats of arms; and in the North tranſept is another antient altar-tomb of Thomas Lane, eſq. of Bentley, and his wife, with their effigies recumbent; and arms. Alſo a handſome mural monument of John Lane, eſq. 1782, and near it the fine monument of his anceſtor, who gave ſhelter to King Charles II. The whole of theſe memorials are incloſed within iron rails; and near to the place is the font, a curious piece of antient work ornamented with much carving, as likewiſe is the pulpit.

In the chancel (which has ſeats like thoſe of a choir) in a nich in the South wall is a beautiful monument, of braſs gilt, of Sir Richard Leveſon, larger than life; he is repreſented erect, in armour, a baſoon in one hand, and two naked boys, or cherubs, are at his feet. Tradition tells us that this ſtatue was taken down in the *reforming* times of Oliver, and ſold to be melted, but the perſon who bought it concealed it till after the Reſtoration, when he produced it, and it was then ſet up again. The altar-piece is a painting repreſenting the agony of Chriſt in the garden. In this church (which is collegiate) are four men and ſix boys, who attend divine ſervice in ſurplices, and repeat the reſponſes, but do not chaunt as in cathedrals; and it is a deanery united to Windſor. When the dean happens not to be a biſhop of ſome other place, no biſhop has a right to adminiſter confirmation here, as it is extracpiſcopal; and there is a large houſe on the North ſide the churchyard called the Deanery. The Weſt end of this church ſeems to be neglected and wants ſome repairs, and the chief doors of entrance are in the North and South porches, and in the latter is a mural monument to the memory of Claudius Charles Philips, a celebrated performer on the violin, who died in 1732. The roof of the chancel is much lower than that of the nave, and ſeems from the ſtyle of the building to be of later erection.

In the afternoon I went to the new church, called St. John's, which is a handſome modern-built ſtructure, and has a beautiful octagon ſpire not many years erected, which at preſent contains only one bell. This church has alſo a noble organ, and the altar-piece, which

* This work is by M. Joſſe, the author of an eſteemed Spaniſh and French grammar.

which is by a native, repreſents the taking down of Jeſus from the croſs, and ſeems to be well executed. The church ſtands in a very pleaſant ſituation, having a ſpacious burying ground, ſkirted by four walks and adorned with trees; and there are four ſtreets leading to it, facing the four cardinal points, 3 of which conſiſt of handſome modern buildings, but the Weſt ſtreet is not yet compleated. One cuſtom I obſerved in both churches, that *not many* of the congregation ſing, and all *ſit* during that part of divine worſhip; but in Birmingham it is otherwiſe, the congregations *ſtand up*.

As there are many Roman Catholicks in Wolverhampton and the vicinity, there is a chapel of that kind in the town, which is numerouſly attended; and there are alſo ſeveral meeting houſes of different ſects, ſome of which have not long been built. Upon the whole, this is a populous good town, and the largeſt in the county of Stafford. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

I HAVE ſent the following anecdote of Shakſpear (which to my knowledge has never yet appeared in print), to be inſerted (with your approbation) in your excellent Repoſitory.

Edward Alleyn (the Garrick of Shakſpear's time) and Ben Jonſon were on the moſt friendly footing with our great poet; they uſed very frequently to paſs their evenings together at the ſign of the Globe, a tavern, I believe, ſomewhere near Blackfriars, where the playhouſe then was.

In conſequence of one of theſe convivial meetings, the following letter was written by a Mr. George Peel, a fellow of Chriſtchurch college, Oxford, and a dramatic poet, who belonged to the club, to a Mr. Marle, a friend of his.

"Friend Marle, I muſt deſyre that my ſyſter hyr watche, and the cookerie book you promyſed, may be ſent hye the man. I never longed for thy company more than laſt night: we were all verry merry at the Globe, where Ned Alleyn did not ſcruple to affyrme pleaſantely to thy friend Will (Shakeſpear) that he had ſtolen his ſpeeche about the qualities of an actor's excellencye in Hamlet hys trajedye, from converſations manyfold which had paſſed between them, and opinyons given bye All yn touchinge the ſubjecte. Shakeſpeare did not take this talke in good ſorte, but Johnſon put an end to the ſtrife, bye wittylye remarkinge, "this affaire needeth no contentione, you ſtole it from Ned no doubte; do not marvel, have you not ſeen him act tymes out of number." Believe me moſt ſyncerilie yours, G. PEEL."

It is evident, from the words of the two learned men which I have ſubjoined, that this compliment was not dictated by friendly partiality alone; for Dr. Fuller in his Worthies ſays, "that Alleyn made any part, particularly a majeſtic one, become him; and Sir Richard Baker, who was his contemporary, calls him and Burbage "the beſt actors of our time, adding, "what plays were ever ſo pleaſing as "when their parts had the greateſt part?" And in his Chronicle he again joins Alleyn with Burbage in this encomium; "they were two ſuch actors as no age muſt ever look to ſee the like." GRENOVICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

IT was lately aſſerted in one of the public prints, that the houſe at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which our immortal bard was born, was become the abode of a butcher. This aſſertion, ſir, I am willing to believe is totally unfounded. If it be not, ſurely the reſpect which the Engliſh nation affect to pay to the memory of Shakſpeare muſt be feigned! Could the ſame people who inſtituted a jubilee to commemorate the place of his birth, and afterwards opened a gallery to embody, in glowing colours, the effuſions of his brilliant fancy, ſubmit to ſee the houſe in which he was born, degraded into a butcher's ſhop! No, ſir, the aſſertion *muſt* be unfounded. If this houſe, ſo dear to the Muſes, has not become the peculiar care of the municipality of Stratford, I preſume ſome of the numerous admirers of the poet have made it the comfortable habitation of one of his deſcendants, with a ſtrict charge to preſerve, inviolate, ſuch articles of the original furniture as were not deſtroyed in times leſs ſenſible to the charms of his poetry than the preſent. On this intereſting ſubject, I hope ſome of your correſpondents will be able to afford the publick full information in the next number of your Magazine.

Permit me, ſir, to embrace this opportunity of enquiring, where the Down-hall of Prior is, or was ſituated? and whether the houſe be ſtill in exiſtence! Though it was built of

"plaſter

"plaſter and lath," it might be, like many other houſes, conſtructed of the ſame materials, have withſtood the ravages of time during the eighty-five years that have elapſed ſince it was viſited

"By two Britiſh heroes, call'd Matthew and John."

See Down Hall, a Ballad.

I hope, Mr. Urban, you will ſoon be able to inform your readers that they may expect the appearance of a new and elegant edition of that wonderful poem the *Fairy Queen*, with a ſelection of ſuch notes from Upton, Jortin, Warton, &c. as may be deemed neceſſary for the elucidation of its obſcure paſſages, but with a margin free from a crowd of *reſemblances*, the excreſcences of modern commentaries.

Though I ſhould be ſorry that the Chattertonian controverſy, which has coſt ſuch an "effuſion of Chriſtian ink," ſhould be revived, I would be glad to ſee a new idea which has been thrown out in the *Monthly Magazine* for February laſt, in regard to the authenticity of Rowley's poems, freely diſcuſſed by ſome of your correſpondents. I ſhall here beg leave to obſerve, that from the reſemblance between the names of Southey and Sotheby, I find ſeveral admirers of the tranſlation of *Oberon* have ſuppoſed the tranſlator of that work to be the perſon who is now preparing an edition of Chatterton's poems for the preſs. I too, ſir, fell into this error; but was lately undeceived.

Has the fate of Pope's verſion of the *Merope* of Maffei, mentioned in the *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 337, ever been made known to the publick? Or has the conjecture in the ſame work (p. 101,) concerning the language in which the *Tancredi* of Wotton was written, been confirmed? Are the public to expect the publication of *The Life of Leo X.* promiſed in the *Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope?* Z.

Mr. Urban, *May* 1.

YOUR London readers would be under ſome obligations to any correſpondent for ſome account of the ſpring called The Poſtern, near Tower ditch, deſcribing where it takes its riſe, the number of years it has been diſcovered, and in uſe, and the quantity of water that flows in an hour, &c. The acceſs to it has long been deemed a nuiſance, being ſurrounded with filth and naſtineſs, and exceeding dangerous in froſty weather. The board of Ordnance having taken the ſame into conſideration are now making a great improvement, by ſurrounding it with brick work in the form of a well, which will be covered over with earth, on the top of which will be a pump for the accommodation of the publick. The water has been long admired for its goodneſs. The depth of water in the well is about four feet. When it riſes higher the exceſs will run into the Tower ditch as heretofore, as will likewiſe the waſte water from the pump. Y. Z.

Mr. Urban, *May* 15.

HAVING repeatedly experienced the goodneſs of ſome of your correſpondents in anſwering ſome of my former (perhaps unimportant) queries, I again ſolicit more information.

Who was the author of B. Moore Carew? What became of him at laſt, and where and when did he die?

I alſo wiſh for ſome account of a ſingular fiſh, (a non-deſcript, I think,) it is about a foot in length, and nearly as fine as a horſe-hair, and is not often ſeen.

Whether *the new Corſican King* in France will perſevere in the character of Cromwell, or imitate that of General Monk, Time will tell; at preſent I think that he ſtands on ſlippery ground. But it would be an aſtoniſhing act of Divine Providence, if *he* ſhould be made the inſtrument of reſtoring peace to troubled Europe; and in the time of *our* uſurper, the ſovereigns of Europe diſdained not to court *his* favour for temporary convenience, and after his death the rightful ſovereign was ſoon after reſtored. Buonaparte, being now poſſeſſed of full power, may *reſtore his* maſter; but how he means to act is ſtill uncertain.

A correſpondent, LXX. 972, has ſolicited ſome information reſpecting the wives of the *virtuous* and laſt Earl of Angleſea, which is not yet noticed. I am not clear in my mind whether James Annefley his nephew was the ſon of Lord Altham by his lady, or by Joan Landy? and it was ſomething ſtrange that the ſaid Joan was not examined in court upon the firſt famous trial in Dublin, in 1744, as ſhe was then living; and the three judges

who

who presided at the trial, had different opinions.

Another matter on which I have my doubts is, whether the celebrated book, "Eikon Basilike," was written by King Charles the First, or by Dr. Gauden*? In the Bishop's book "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria," published before the Restoration, in which are many things not very favourable to the *then* rulers, and in which is a character of the murdered monarch, p. 605, no mention is made of Eikon, although Dr. Gauden had a very good opportunity of specifying it as the King's work, but after the Restoration the Doctor owned *himself* to be the author; whether he was so, or said he was, to ingratiate himself at court, it is difficult to say.

On farther enquiry respecting the inscription at Pelsall, LXIX. 836, I find that, *ut tibi sic aliis*†, is the motto of the coat of arms of a gentleman in that neighbourhood: the word *apis* is wrong sculptured, which caused the difficulty, and the T. H. are the initials of Thomas Heath, who built the house in 1687, which is still owned by his descendants.

I much approve of the observations, p. 1016, and think it a great impropriety that the figures of illustrious persons on their monuments should be represented in any other dress than what *they* usually wore; for, if a stranger was to enter St. Paul's, and not be informed whom the statues of Howard and Johnson represented, would he not take one to be the image of St. Peter, and the other of Hercules?

Sorry I am that the scarcity of rags has caused an advance in the price of paper, and consequently of books; and the cause is, that too many in these crooked times cannot afford to buy *new* linen, and in course do not part with their old so soon as formerly. And I would ask, Mr. Urban, is there no lawful way to compel farmers, graziers, jobbers, and corn-dealers, &c. to sell the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate than at present? It is well known there is no *scarcity* of *them*; but there is a scarcity of money to purchase them at the present enormous price.

The arms and crest enquired after in vol. LXX. are certainly of the Dudley family; but it is not usual for a gentleman's arms to be emblazoned in a lozenge, nor for a lady's to have an helmet over them. James Gee.

Mr. Urban, *Aberdeen, March* 2.

INCLOSED is a sketch *(Plate II.)* of a monument in the church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, to the memory of Mrs. Allardyce, the deceased wife of Alexander Alardyce, M. P. for that city. This monument (described in vol. LXIV. p. 568,) is the work of that eminent artist, the late Mr. John Bacon; of whose skill and elegant design it will bear testimony to posterity; but, as its marble materials will crumble into dust, while your valuable Miscellany happily may long remain to inform and instruct distant generations, your publishing an engraving of it will oblige your constant reader,

Viator.

Mr. Urban, *May* 18.

THE following reflections on a very celebrated performance flow from the pen of an old correspondent. They were not originally intended for the public eye, and may rather be termed reflexions arising from the impression of the moment, than an elaborate critique. S. W. L. B.

The principles which Junius inculcates are sound, and such as the British constitution (as explained and established at the Revolution) countenances and enforces. His ideas can no more be compared with the wild dreams of our modern theorists, than can his lucid arrangement, perspicuous argument, and vast powers of language, be paralleled by the miserable sophistry and turgid declamation of French Reformers and Philosophists.

I will point out a few distinctions: 1stly. They are Infidels; he avows himself a Christian, and he uniformly adheres to this declaration. In his violent opposition to the Court, he sneers at the King's piety, and accuses the Bishops of servility and hypocrisy. Yet no attack on the fundamentals of Religion, either in the form of sarcasm, or argument, appears in his writings. Though the precepts of Christianity have not guided his conduct with respect to softening his angry passions or subduing his malignity, his solemn appeals to the Deity, and various other proofs,

* See vol. XXIV. pp. 113, 153, 221; XLI. 484; XLVII. 132.

† Do as you would be done by.

proofs, indicate the prevalence of religious belief.

2dly. They are Republicans, or rather Anarchists. He is a decided supporter of our limited, qualified Monarchy. So much so, that he impeaches the judgement of any man who should prefer to it the Republican system in any empire of equal extent to ours. He is convinced this latter is neither the wisest in theory, nor practicable in this country. He adds, "Yet, though I hope the English constitution will ever preserve its monarchical form, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. I do not mean the licentious spirit of anarchy and riots: I mean a general attachment to the common weal, distinct from any partial attachment to persons or families; an implicit submission to the laws only; and an affection to the magistrate, proportioned to the integrity and wisdom with which he distributes justice to his people, and administers their affairs." Compare this quotation with the tenets now enforced, and confess the good sense of this reservation.

3dly. On the great question of American taxation, he evidently justifies Mr. Grenville for conceiving that those parts of the empire which had benefited most by the expences of the war, should contribute to the expences of peace. "But," he goes on, "unfortunately for this country, Mr. Grenville was at any rate to be distressed. The declarations of Lord Chatham and Lord Camden gave spirit and argument to the colonists, and while perhaps they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, in effect they divided one half of the empire against the other." In another part he expressly says, "the right of taxing the colonies by an act of the British legislature I consider as a speculative right, never to be exerted, nor ever to be renounced. The reasons which were employed against that power went directly to our whole legislative rights; one part could not be yielded to such argument, without a virtual surrender of all the rest."

4thly. Our sophists are the declared patrons of perfect equality of right, rank, &c. The writings of Junius are declaredly aristocratic. He severely blames Lord Mansfield for saying, in the Grosvenor cause, that a mechanic is entitled to equal compensation for an injury with a peer, which he angrily terms "a levelling principle." This is only one out of a thousand instances, which prove his regard for the distinctions of society.

5thly. Our modern Perfectionists rave against foreign wars, ascribing them to the ambition and rapacity of kings; nor do they ever mention the terms national honour and dignity but with mockery and contempt. One of the most serious charges that Junius brings against the Duke of Grafton is, that he forfeited the national honour and dignity by a pacific convention with Spain in the affair of Falkland's islands, instead of persisting in vigorous measures to obtain an honourable reparation. He terms the meanness of submitting to an arrogant foreign enemy a *personal indignity* to the king; and asks "how he can appear at a review before his troops, with the mark of a blow upon his face which he has not resented?"

6thly. The very name of patriotism is a reproach with our pseudo-philanthropists, and is supposed to indicate a narrow contemptible bigotry. The avowed aim of Junius is to cultivate this national attachment. In so doing he is illiberally, and I will say unjustly, acrimonious to our fellow countrymen of Scotland, to whom he seems inclined to deny the rights, the virtues, and the feelings of Britons. He is also culpable in employing the engine of patriotism to a very unworthy and confined purpose; I mean, uprooting an obnoxious ministry whom he had proscribed. But all his appeals to his countrymen tend to the honour of this high virtue, and to recommend it to universal adoption.

7thly. With respect to impressing seamen, he observes that "it is established by usage immemorial, and admitted by more than a tacit assent of the legislature." He is of opinion, that "though it is an evil, it is one for which no remedy can be well provided consistently with what ought to be paramount, the safety of the state." He argues at some length, and says, "the general idea is not unjust, that when the rich man contributes his wealth to defend his country, the poor man should serve the state in person; otherwise the latter contributes nothing to the defence of that law and constitution from which he demands safety and protection. The single question is, whether the seaman in time of danger

shall

shall serve the merchant or the state in that profession to which he was bred, and by the exercise of which alone he can honestly support himself and family."

8thly. With respect to morality, he is no advocate for the doctrine which substitutes feelings for principles, which subtilizes virtue and perplexes integrity, by teaching complex contradictory duties. A virulent spirit of party leads him to espouse the cause of the profligate Wilkes; but he always writes in an exalted pure strain of morality bordering upon fastidious scrupulosity. Far from thinking slightly of the crime of adultery, or terming it a generous breach of narrow fordid obligations; he charges the Duke of Grafton with a mean base indifference, which nice honour must condemn, in marrying the cousin of the seducer of his first wife. And he accuses the same nobleman of the most flagrant violation of all decorum in leading out his mistress, Anne Parsons, from the Opera. This is very different from calling a life of prostitution one of those frailties which better the heart.

9thly. Experiment, innovation, improvement, and novelty, are now the rage. Junius decidedly prefers prescription and experience. His aim is to preserve what is old from being impaired and violated, not to make all things new. He says that "lopping off the rotten boroughs is too bold an expedient." He declares, that "there cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than that of a supreme arbitrary legislature." He declares, "if the Whigs are sincere in the creed which they profess, they must affirm that there are many things which King, Lords, and Commons, cannot do. To disfranchise boroughs is equivalent to robbing the parties of their birth-right, or freehold." He asks, "by what reasoning can it be proved that a representative has power to destroy his constituents?" He then very wisely observes, "suppose the amputation begun, where will you stop, or how distinguish between the diseased and sound limb?" Is not this reasoning conclusive against unjust experimental innovations, altering the elective franchise, interfering with the church establishment, the rights of tythes, and various other visionary improvements? I could multiply instances; but these are sufficient to justify my assertion, that a man who was esteemed the most daring writer of his age respected the palladium which now every fool prophanes.

What then was Junius? A mere party-writer, possessed of extraordinary abilities, and determined at any rate to write out the ins, and to write in the outs. In prosecuting this design he was not restrained by any such petty considerations as unwillingness to disturb the public peace, loyalty, decorum, Christian charity, candour, regard to individual feeling, or (if, from what I know of some of the characters whom he vilifies, it is fair to argue respecting those I do not,) regard to truth. When I say he did not broach Jacobinical tenets, I mean to infer that such tenets would not then have insured him popularity. If from the writer one may judge of the man, I should say that he had sufficient malignity of disposition to have adopted them, and that his abilities would have given them a very imposing, and therefore dangerous aspect.

Various sentiments might be selected from Junius, which are almost prophetically descriptive of those pestiferous sophists who now infest us with the cant of moderation, candour, &c. and "murder while they smile." He attributes these nefarious qualities to Scotchmen, Tories, Jacobites, &c. The parties, not the habits, are changed. Whigs, Jacobins, Sectaries, &c. now seek to overturn the constitution, and they pursue the methods which Junius reprobates. The same disguise, evasion, perversion of language, temporising caution, false tenderness, and pernicious glosses, distinguish their designs.

The writings of this celebrated unknown have long been esteemed a classical composition, which proves the strength and richness of the English language. I do not envy him this panegyric, when I consider how much it is qualified by the acrimonious asperity which must have embittered the mind, and destroyed the happiness of the writer, if he were sincere in these compositions. I say if sincere, for I know that the spirit of party excites and justifies those wanton attacks upon character, which are totally inimical to veracity, and which even the promulgators disbelieve. A thorough-paced demagogue, like Solomon's madman, tosses about firebrands in sport.

Keen invective, sarcastic retorts, polite

lite irony, and a civil contempt infinitely more excruciating than ſcurrilous opprobrium, diſtinguiſh the perſonal attacks of Junius, who was peculiarly adroit in turning the weapons of his adverſaries againſt themſelves. From the ſuppoſed crimes of the individual he continually falls into national or general reflexions, and ſeldom fails to make the country or the profeſſion partake in the diſgrace of the man whom he devotes to infamy. Abuſe was his ſorte, and "he did it ſeatly." He was but an awkward eulogiſt. He ſeems to have been too invidious to praiſe gracefully.

To conclude: much as I admire Junius's public principles when ſeparated from perſonal prejudice, and much as I admire his argumentative powers as an individual, I would deſcribe him by the quality which he moſt unjuſtly applies to a moſt ſacred character, "The man I ſpeak of has not a heart to feel for the frailties of his fellow creatures. It is their virtues that afflict; it is their vices that conſole him."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

I SEND you herewith an intereſting letter from the celebrated General Wolfe to Vice-admiral Saunders, then beſieging Quebec. It is part of a collection now in my hands by the ſame general officer during that arduous expedition; is dated on the 30th July, 1759; is wholly in the General's own hand-writing, and may be acceptable to ſome of your military readers.

Yours, &c. P.

"Dear Sir, I did not ſee the letter you did me the honour to write till juſt now, nor indeed could I have anſwered it before, if Major Barré had ſhewn it to me. I ſhall leave out that part of my letter to Mr. Pitt which you object to, although the matter of fact, to the beſt of my recollection, is ſtrictly as I have ſtated it. I am ſenſible of my own errors in the courſe of the campaign; ſee clearly wherein I have been deficient; and think a little more or leſs blame, to a man that muſt neceſſarily be ruined, of little or no conſequence. If you had recollected the purport of my letter, you would not have found ſo that it ſhows any difficulties I met with in landing on the two cats not being placed ſo as to annoy the two ſmall batteries with their great guns." On the contrary, the cats did annoy the upper battery with their great guns, and performed that part of the ſervice as well as could be expected; and yet that upper battery was not abandoned by the enemy, but continued firing till the grenadiers run (like blockheads) up to it. However, its fire was of no conſequence, and not worth mentioning, nor the leaſt impediment to landing. Mr. Cook * ſaid, he believed the cats could be carried within 40 or 50 yards of the redoubts. I told him at the time, that I would readily compound for 150 or 200 yards, which would have been near enough, had the upper redoubt been as far from the enemy's entrenchments as it appeared from our camp to be, and had I judged it adviſeable to attack it with a view to lodge in it, which I did not upon ſeeing it was too much commanded. You will pleaſe to conſider the difference between landing at high-water with four companies of grenadiers to attack a redoubt under the protection of the artillery of a veſſel, and landing part of an army to attack the enemy's entrenchments. For this laſt buſineſs a junction of our corps was neceſſary; and to join, the water muſt fall a certain degree. I gave up the firſt point (that of the redoubt) upon finding my miſtake as to its diſtance from the entrenchment, and determined upon the latter (which I always had in view) upon obſerving the enemy's diſorder, and remarking their ſituation much better than I ever could do before. The fire of the lower redoubt was ſo ſmart during the time that we were on-board the Ruſſel (I believe it was), that, as neither her guns nor the guns of the other cat could be brought to bear againſt it, I thought fit to order the grenadiers out of her, by which I ſaved many lives. I was no leſs than three times ſtruck with the ſplinters in that ſhip, and had my ſtick knocked out of my hand with a cannon-ball while I was on-board reconnoitring the poſition and movements of the enemy; and yet you ſay in your letter, they did (the cats) great execution againſt the two ſmall batteries, and on your firſt landing you did not loſe a man. With regard to the Centurion, I am ready to do juſtice to Capt. Mantle; but I am very ſure, whatever his merit may be, the approbation would be more to the purpoſe coming from you than from me. In reality, the poſition of the ſhip was in conſequence of your orders; and I am very ſure that, if you could have placed the whole fleet ſo as to have been uſeful to us, you would have done it. The Centurion had no enemy to encounter; her poſition was aſſigned, and her guns were fired judiciouſly. The fire of that ſhip, and of the four-gun battery near the water-ſide, together with the want of ammunition, kept their lower battery ſilent for a time, but yet we received

* Afterward Capt. Cook, the Navigator.

many

many ſhot from that battery at landing; and Brigadier Townſhend's corps was fired upon, particularly in returning over the ford, though with little damage.

"When I had reſolved to attack the French army, I ſent Mr. Leſlie in to ſee how the water fell, that I might land at a proper time to join with Townſhend; and, when he made me his report, I made the ſignal to Col. Burton. Many of the boats ran upon the ledge; and the delay occaſioned by the accident was ſuch, that I ſent Capt. Smith, my aid-de-camp, to ſtop Townſhend, who was then croſſing the ford; and yet, ſir, you aſſert that there was no delay by this accident. None indeed that would have had any conſequence, if the ſtrange behaviour of the grenadiers had not loſt us more time, and brought on the night, and perhaps very luckily for the army, conſidering the diſadvantageous nature of the attack. I remember you did me the honour to call to me from your boat, to go in and ſee for a landing-place; and I remember ſome gentleman's calling out at the ſame time from the boat, that it was a proper time to land; and you may remember I went in and made the experiment with a flat-bottomed boat and one of the captains (I believe Capt. Shade); and, when we had found what we ſought for, I deſired him to bring the boats forward. The reſt makes up the remaining part of the ſtory of that unlucky day; the blame of which I take entirely upon my own ſhoulders, and expect to ſuffer for it. Accidents cannot be helped. As much as the plan was defective falls juſtly upon me; and it is, I think, a matter of no vaſt conſequence, whether the cats fired well or ill; were well or ill placed; of no great conſequence whether an hour or two were or were not loſt by the boats grounding; and of as little conſequence whether the Centurion's gunner directed his ſhot well or ill. In none of theſe circumſtances the eſſential matter reſides. The great fault of that day conſiſts in putting too many men into boats, who might have been landed the day before, and might have croſſed the ford with certainty, while a ſmall body only remained afloat; and the ſuperfluous boats of the fleet employed in a feint that might divide the enemy's force. A man ſees his errors often too late to remedy. My ill ſtate of health hinders me from executing my own plan; it is of too deſperate a nature to order others to execute. The generals ſeem to think alike as to the operations; I, therefore, join with them, and perhaps we may find ſome opportunity to ſtrike a blow. We ſhall need your immediate aſſiſtance to convey away this artillery, which I believe may be done in one, or at moſt in two nights. The light fix-pounders, a few light howitzers, and ſome tools, will be wanted above, as well as proviſions and rum. My letters, I hope, will be ready to-morrow; and I hope I ſhall have ſtrength to lead theſe men to wherever we can find the enemy. Beyond the month of September I conclude our operations cannot go. We can embark the ſuperfluous artillery; and Barré has a liſt ready for you of quarters for the troops, ſuppoſing (as I have very little hope of) they do not quarter here. We ſhall want a pull of ſeamen to get Major Douglas's guns from off the lower battery; as their wheels are ſmall, they pull heavy. I am always, with great eſteem, dear ſir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

JAM. WOLFE.

Auguſt 30, 1759.

"P. S. It will be neceſſary to run as many ſmall craft as poſſible by the town with proviſions and rum for ſix weeks for about 5000, which is all I intend to take. The ſmall veſſels can take us in occaſionally, if it be neceſſary, and run us back again in a tide. The marines here, and Capt. Leward's detachment, ſhall go to-morrow to Orleans.

"The volunteers ſhall go off this night, if you be pleaſed to ſend the boats; and they may remain up and down that country till it is totally deſtroyed. It will be neceſſary to keep two or three armed veſſels in this channel; and it will be right every three or four days to ſend a detachment of 100 ſoldiers and 100 ſeamen down along this ſhore of the Iſle of Orleans, and up the other, to ſcour it, and to keep them from thinking of landing upon it."

Mr. URBAN, *Oxon, May* 25.

MR. STEPHEN WESTON, S.T.B. R.S.S. S.A.S. has juſt favoured the public with a ſmall book, conſiſting of 165 pages, preface, index, and addendum included, printed in very legible types, and with the lines at moſt reſpectful diſtances from each other, price four ſhillings. The title of this book, Mr. Editor, tranſlated for the benefit of the more unlettered part of the community, is as follows: "*Quintus Horatius Flaccus compared with certain paſſages from Greek writers, which the critics have not yet noticed in their commentaries. A perpetual index to the authors quoted by Wagner is added.*" This Wagner, ſir, is a learned man upon the Continent, who amuſed himſelf a few years ago with collecting and publiſhing the Greek parallelliſms to Horace, which had been produced by the different editors of that admired poet; and to theſe

theſe he added ſome paſſages which had firſt occurred to him in his own reading. But to proceed with Mr. Weſton's title-page. *Alſo the odes* (beginning) O fons et Internuſſa Venus *are turned from the Latin into Greek.* Here follow three citations from James Duport, Weſthovius, and Richard Bentley, indicative of Horace's intimate acquaintance with admiration and imitation of the Greek writers; not, by the way that we are told, as we ought to have been, from what part of the writings of theſe learned men the extracts are made. Mr. Weſton has choſen for his motto a paſſage from Galen, which implies, "that it is difficult for a human being not to err in many particulars; becauſe of ſome ſubjects he is utterly ignorant, on others he judges inaccurately, and on others he "WRITES WITH TOO MUCH NEGLIGENCE." With your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, I ſhall have much to ſay upon this book of Mr. Weſton's: but before I diſmiſs the title page allow me to remark that the learned author has exemplified the ſad truth contained in his motto by printing the firſt word of it with a Kappa inſtead of a Chi; Καλιστὸν inſtead of Χαλιστὸν. Mr. Weſton's character in the republic of letters is too well eſtabliſhed to admit of our tracing his errors to the firſt or ſecond ſources enumerated by the great father of medicine. How far they are referable to the third will be ſeen in the ſequel of my remarks. The author dedicates his book to Sir George Baker, whoſe title of knighthood he has ſuppreſſed; not ſurely from a Jacobinical diſlike to titles, certainly not becauſe the Latin language is barren of an appropriate word. And Mr. Weſton muſt know, that in dedications, which are compoſitions of ceremony, a title is the laſt thing which ſhould have been omitted. Perhaps the omiſſion is meant to convey an intimation of the learned author's familiarity with the medical knight: and familiarity you know, Mr. Editor, is the privilege of friendſhip. Sir George Baker has long enjoyed the well-earned reputation of writing Latin with a degree of purity and elegance, which diſtinguiſhes the compoſitions in that language of few of his countrymen; and I ſhould be bold to affirm, therefore, that Mr. Weſton muſt be extremely intimate with him indeed, or he could not have addreſſed to him ſuch a dedication and dedicated to him ſuch a book. If the third line, *viz.* "Regis et Reginæ medico" be Latin, a ceremonious dedicator would have taken care at leaſt that MEDICO for more reaſons than one ſhould have been in a different line from the words which precede it. There is an exemplification of Galen's third ſource of error in the ſixth line of the dedication, where EXIGICUM is printed inſtead of EXIGUUM. But here I muſt pauſe, Mr. Editor, for the preſent. If I learn that the remarks which I have to offer will be an acceptable contribution to your valuable Miſcellany, as I truſt they will not be without profit to the readers of Mr. Weſton's book, you may look for further communication in my next on the learned author's preface, when I ſhall exhibit to you, amidſt other curious particulars, a notable inſtance of the complacency with which a man can ſometimes ſteal from himſelf. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

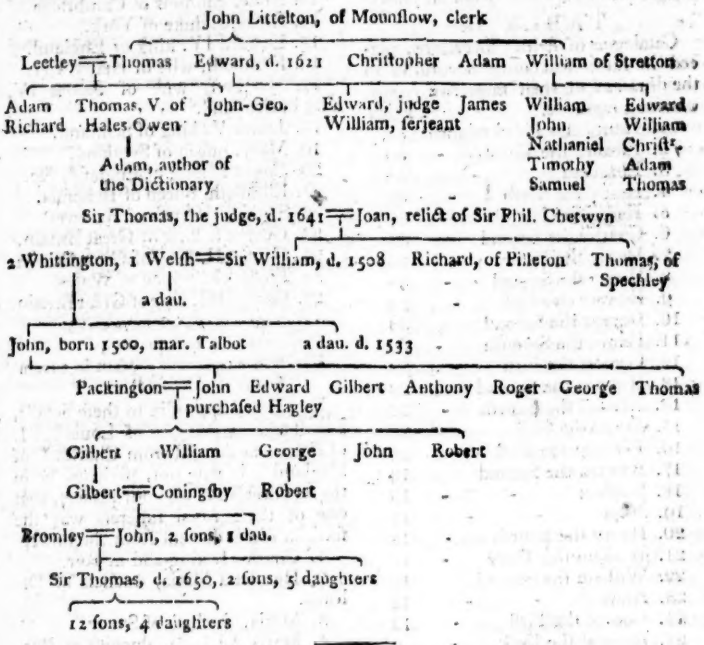
YOUR correſpondent Philotechnon, p. 220, will find an account of the *literary productions of Sir Chriſtopher Wren*, in his article in Biographia Britannica, or in the Parentalia, which is an account of his family. They begin with geometry and trigonometry; and thoſe on Saliſbury cathedral and Weſtminſter abbey may be found in Price's ſurvey of the former, and Widmore's hiſtory of the latter church. Many other MSS. were in the hands of William Jones, eſq.*

P. 256. Adam Littelton was ſon of Thomas, third ſon of John L. of Mounſlow, and vicar of Hales Owen, lineally deſcended from another John, who was grandfather of Judge L. and married after the Reformation, and had five ſons. The eldeſt, Thomas, ſettled at Stoke Milbury, Salop, and died 1621; and by Anne, daughter of *Adam* Leetley, eſq. of Bromcroft caſtle, in that county, had five ſons and four daughters. The eldeſt ſon, *Adam*, father of Sir Thomas L. ſpeaker of the

* Qu. if the perſon who was patronized by Lord Macclesfield, and whoſe library was lately ſold by Leigh and Sotheby, and a large collection of his draughts and deſigns in All Souls library, Oxford? A number of MS eſtimates and ſketches were diſperſed about 30 years ago in a ſale (I forget of whoſe effects), in Eſſex, or Norfolk, or Arundel-ſtreet.

Houſe

House of Commons, temp. Will. III.; the third, Thomas, was vicar of Hales Owen. *Adam*, fifth son of John beforementioned, among six sons named the fourth *Adam*, who died unmarried.



Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE three following chronological tables, on a subject, the interesting nature of which, and its application to the hearts of loyal Britons, does away the tedium of arithmetical calculation or reading, are at your service, whenever you have a vacant page for them.

TABLE I.

Catalogue of British sovereigns from the Conquest, placed in numerical order, according to the duration of their respective *lives*, omitting fractions.

		Years
1	Henry the First lived	77
2.	George the Second	77
3.	Elizabeth	69
4.	Edward the First	67
5.	James the Second	67
6.	George the First	67
7.	Henry the Third	65
8.	Edward the Third	65
9.	William the First	60
10.	James the First	58
11.	Henry the Second	55
12.	Henry the Eighth	55
13.	Charles the Second	54
14.	Henry the Seventh	52
15.	William the Third	52
16.	John	50
17.	Stephen	49
18.	Henry the Sixth	49
19.	Anne	49
20.	Charles the First	48
21.	Henry the Fourth	46
22.	William the Second	43
23.	Richard the First	43
24.	Edward the Second	43
26.	Mary the First	41
25.	Richard the Third	42
27.	Edward the Fourth	41
28.	Richard the Second	33
29.	Henry the Fifth	33
30.	Mary the Second	32
31.	Edward the Sixth	15
32.	Edward the Fifth	12

By this table it appears, that only eight of the kings and queens of England have reached the period of life already attained by our present most gracious sovereign, whose place in the above catalogue would stand at present between Edward the Third and William the First. If the prayers of millions are heard, his honoured name will,

will, in the effluxion of time, stand far, far above them all.

"May he live
Longer than I have time to tell his years!"

TABLE II.

Catalogue of British sovereigns, placed in numerical order according to the duration of their respective *reigns*, omitting fractions.

		Years
1.	Henry the Third reigned	56
2.	Edward the Third -	50
3.	Elizabeth -	44
4.	Henry the Sixth -	38
5.	Henry the Eighth -	37
6.	Charles the Second	36
7.	Henry the First -	35
8.	Henry the Second -	34
9.	Edward the First -	34
10.	George the Second	33
11.	Henry the Seventh -	23
12.	Charles the First -	23
13.	Richard the Second	22
14.	Edward the Fourth -	22
15.	James the First -	22
16.	William the First -	20
17.	Edward the Second	19
18.	Stephen - -	18
19.	John - -	17
20.	Henry the Fourth -	13
21.	William the Third -	13
22.	William the Second	12
23.	Anne - -	12
24.	George the First -	12
25.	Richard the First -	9
26.	Henry the Fifth -	9
27.	Edward the Sixth -	6
28.	Mary the First -	5
29.	James the Second -	4
30.	Mary the Second -	4
31.	Richard the Third -	2
32.	Edward the Fifth,	two months.

Our gracious Sovereign, now in the 41st year of his reign, has at present the *fourth* place in this illustrious catalogue, *viz.* between Elizabeth and Henry the Sixth.

TABLE III.

Pedigree of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. as derived from William the Conqueror, in direct lineal descent from parent to child.

1. William I. king of England, &c.
2. Henry I. king of England, &c.
3. Matilda Plantagenet.
4. Henry II. king of England, &c.
5. John, king of England, &c.
6. Henry III. king of England, &c.
7. Edward I. king of England, &c.
8. Edward II. king of England, &c.
9. Edward III. king of England, &c.
10. Lionel, duke of Clarence.
11. Philippa, wife of Edmond Mortimer, earl of March.
12. Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
13. Anne, countess of Cambridge.
14. Richard, duke of York.
15. Edward IV. king of England.
16. Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.
17. Margaret, wife of James IV. king of Scotland.
18. James V. king of Scotland.
19. Mary, queen of Scotland.
20. James I. king of England, &c.
21. Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia.
22. Sophia, electress of Hanover.
23. George I. king of Great Britain.
24. George II. king of Great Britain.
25. Frederick, prince of Wales.
26. George III. king of Great Britain.

"Quo nihil majus melliusve terris
Fata donavere, bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum."

By way of appendix to these details, I shall add the pedigree of Louis XVI. of France as derived from Charles I. of England. It may not, perhaps, be in the recollection of all your readers, that one of these royal sufferers was the sixth in direct descent from the other.

1. Charles I. king and martyr.
2. Henrietta Maria, duchess of Orleans.
3. Maria, duchess of Savoy.
4. Maria Adelaide, duchess of Burgundy.
5. Louis XV. of France.
6. Louis Augustus Xavier, dauphin of France.
7. Louis XVI. king and martyr.

Yours, &c. AN ANNALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

IN the majestic description of the "voice of God," given by David in the 29th Psalm, and of its effect on animated and inanimate nature, the sacred poet observes,

קול יהוה שבר ארזים
וישבר יהוה את ארזי הלבנון:
וירקידם כמו עגל
לבנון ושריון כמו בן ראמים:

The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars;
Yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Libanus:
He maketh them also to skip like a calf;
Libanus also, and *Sirion*, like a young unicorn.

The mountain here described under the name of *Sirion* was no other than the celebrated Mount Hermon, situated in

in the portion allotted to the half tribe of Manaſſeh beyond Jordan. This mountain, or rather chain of mountains, extends itſelf through the greater part of the province of Galilee, running from South to North, and meeting at right-angles with the many-topped Mount Libanus, which ſtands in a direction from Weſt to Eaſt. This Hermon (as Moſes obſerves in a parenthetical break in his narration, Deuteron. iii. 9,) had the name of Sirion among the Sidonians; while the Amorites, the Aborigines of the country, knew it under the name of Shenir. Sirion, the *princely* or lordly mountain, was itſelf a vaſſal montano regi Libano, and was ſometimes conſidered as an appendage to it, and known by the generic name. But its more accuſtomed appellation was Hermon, when it was inhabited by the children of Iſrael.

"The voice of the Lord" in this ſublime and magnificent Pſalm has been commonly underſtood to ſignify thunder; but I ſhould imagine its meaning to be more extenſive, and to comprehend the ſimultaneous effect of an accompanying earthquake.

Naturaliſts have remarked, that, immediately before a heavy thunder-ſtorm, there is a ſort of ſolemn calm, which for ſome moments cauſes the tempeſtuous ſea to ceaſe from its ragings, as if holding itſelf in readineſs to hear the voice of God. Can this be referred to by David in Pſa. civ. 6, 7?

על הרים יעמדו מים׃
מן גערתך ינוסון
מן קול רעמך יחפזון׃

"The waters ſtand above the mountains.
At thy rebuke they flee;
At the voice of thy thunder they are afraid."

Yours, &c. R. H.

Mr. Urban, *June* 5.

THE Earl of Suſſex died without iſſue, as your correſpondent ſtates (p. 423); but Lady Barbara Yelverton, his daughter by his firſt counteſs, who intermarried with Col. Thoroton Gould, and died in his life-time, left iſſue, the eldeſt of whom now takes the barony in fee of Grey de Ruthyn, as heir-general to Suſan Longueville. An unhappy diſſenſion in the family, in conſequence of Lady Barbara's marriage*, occaſioned the ſale at Eaſton Manduit, as ſtated by your correſpondent H. D. The late earl married a very young woman in the decline of his life, in order, if poſſible, to perpetuate his reſentment; but in this plan he did not meet with ſucceſs. R. H.

*She eloped from an inn at Barnet to Gretna-green with Colonel G.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

SOME weeks ago a letter was publiſhed, in one of the daily newspapers, concerning the behaviour of the Frenchmen on-board the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, as ſhe was ſinking in the memorable ſea-fight of the firſt of June 1794. On reading it, I recollected the whole detail of circumſtances as they appeared in our own or the French newspapers at the time, and reſolved to ſend them for your inſertion, while they are ſtill remembered. I ſhall thus do full juſtice to the truth, vindicate the honour of our brave ſeamen, and expoſe the audaciouſneſs of falſehood in our oppoſition papers.

When the French fleet left Breſt, the National Aſſembly put a gentleman on-board as a kind of ſuperintendant over the whole, to watch the conduct of the officers as well as the men, and to report the proceedings of both in a letter to the Aſſembly. This man, who was afterward, I think, ſent into Turkey to form a French revolution in it, who was therefore ſeized, I believe, on the landing of the French in Egypt, and is now, I apprehend, a priſoner in the Seven Towers near Conſtantinople, by means of this embaſſy, perhaps, was ſaved from the fate to which all his colleagues have ſucceſſively come; and, as far as I know, never reached that ſublimity of guilt for which his outſet ſeemed to have deſtined him. From his report to the Aſſembly concerning the battle, or in the copy which the Aſſembly publiſhed for him, with a bravery of impudence he ſpoke of the battle as a victory in favour of the French. He pretended not to ſay, indeed, that the French had taken *one* of our ſhips; but they had beaten them all off, he ſaid, had joined the large fleet of corn-ſhips which they went to meet, and had brought them victoriouſly into harbour. Only, he added, at the cloſe, with a ſneaking modeſty of confeſſion after all his arrogance of lying, that in coming towards the harbour they had parted with a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line, and this he was apprehenſive might have ſince fallen into the hands of

of the Engliſh; and I need not tell your readers, that this was the very ſquadron which we had taken or deſtroyed in a battle, which in the French accounts was marked by no captures at all, was diſtinguiſhed only by a repulſion of our fleet, and thus ended victoriouſly for the French.

The *fooliſhneſs* of falſehood is very apparent generally; it was particularly apparent in the preſent inſtance. The repulſion and the victory in the report were ſoon known, in France itſelf, to be the fabricated falſehoods of this Jean Bon St. Andre, and the good St. Andrew was poſted for an impudent liar all over the Continent. Then the French newſpapers caught the tone of truth, but endeavoured to account for their defeat by their previous aids of falſehood. They ſaid it was produced by one of their Captains deſerting his ſtation. They even named the Captain and his ſhip. But, to the double confuſion of their guilt in lying, they pitched upon the Vengeur as the fugitive veſſel. They even ſaid they had proceeded to try the captain before a court martial, and cloſed the file of falſehoods at laſt, by averring they had beheaded him for his bad behaviour.

They ſoon heard however from England, that the Vengeur had been warmly engaged in the battle, and had even been ſunk by our fire. While ſhe was ſinking, our own officers and men puſhed in boats towards her, in order to ſave the crew, and encountered much danger in this very generous exertion of humanity to a foe, by the ſtrong motion which a ſinking 74 was ſure to make in the ſea. They thus ſaved the gallant Captain Renaudot and 70 of his men, at the hazard of their own lives; that very captain whoſe head the French ſaid they had cut off on his return into the harbour, and that very Vengeur, which they ſaid had brought the runaway Captain into harbour, had actually gone with all the reſt of its crew to the bottom. Such was the ſuper-addition of falſehood to falſehood, in order to build up a Babel of lies!

But here interpoſed our oppoſition prints in favour of their good allies the French Republicans, and covered the French Babel with a torrent of Engliſh falſehoods. One of them fabricated the audacious tale, that the French crew went down in the Vengeur, ſhouting, like frenzied Republicans, "Vive la Republique." The letter alluded to truly ſtates, on the contrary, that their cry was one infinitely more natural, and actually what we are ſure it muſt have been, for ſuch men, in ſuch circumſtances: "Sauvez nous!" ſave us! ſave us! They aſcended up the ſhrouds, I remember, and cried out from the round-top for their coming preſervers to haſten and ſave them. Yet the falſehood, in ſpite of its impudence and its abſurdity, was adopted for truth by all the oppoſition prints, and was ſoon borrowed from them by the prints of France. In that very country through which had been already circulated the tale of their victory over us, then the contrary tale of their defeat, of the baſe behaviour of the Vengeur, and of the vengeance taken upon her captain for it, was now publiſhed the crowning contradiction to all the heroical behaviour of the captain and crew in the moments of death itſelf. And the falſehood, though marked ſo ſtrongly with the broad coarſe features of a ſtupid lie, has ſince worked its way into hiſtory, Engliſh as well as French; thus exemplifying to us in our own experience, thus indeed ſurpaſſing all that we can poſſibly conceive of fooliſh fiction in any even newſpaper hiſtory of any nation or any age.

All this time too the Captain was a priſoner in England, an evidence irrefragable againſt this audacious lie. He was, however, permitted by our government, with a view, I preſume, to refute it, where of courſe it was moſt current, to go into France upon his parole of honour, and to ſend back Capt. Cole in exchange for him. He went, he told them the truth aſſuredly, and as gratefully remembered (I preſume) the immenſe riſque incurred by our ſailors in reſcuing the ſurvivors from death. He told them ſo much which they did not like, that they reſolved he ſhould not return into England; and ſo dam up this current of lies at its fountain-head. They induced him, like the ſcoundrel that he was, to break his parole, and to ſtay in France, though Capt. Cole was not liberated. They attempted to do the ſame more recently, by M. Bergeret, the Captain of La Virginie, when he was ſent upon his parole into France to procure the exchange of Sir Sydney Smith for himſelf. They would not releaſe Sir Sidney, and wanted to retain M. Bergeret. But he was not ſuch a wretch as Renaudot; and, therefore,

fore, in ſpite of all their efforts of detenſion, reſolutely returned. And, as Sir Sydney eſcaped out of priſon ſoon afterward, our dignified King rewarded the honourable ſpirit of M. Bergeret, by releaſing him from captivity at once. All ſerves to ſhew the pervading meanneſs of the French government, in their ſucceſſive fabrications of contradictory falſehoods, and in their fraudulently withholding an irreſragable witneſs againſt the laſt of them. Should this witneſs ever be taken by our navy, I hope he will be treated as Admiral Boſcawen always threatened he would treat D'Eſtaing if he took him again, and be chained to the deck like a monkey. But neither he nor his fellows, men as unprincipled as himſelf, thought it ſafe for him or for them, I believe, that he ſhould remain even in France. He would run the riſk of being chained to the deck if taken; and he might blaſt the whole ſtory of the Vengeur's crew, triumphing with ſuch wild republicaniſm in death. They, therefore, ſent him to their iſland Mauritius, I think; and he commands one of its frigates at preſent.

I have thus endeavoured to purſue this tangled maſs of lies, through all its knottings and foldings; to diſengage parts from parts; and to exhibit the whole in one clear unravelled chain of truths. CLERICUS.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. III.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, June* 12.

IN addition to the laſt number, it is to be obſerved that Vitruvius, in common with all Latin authors, had a difficulty to encounter when he had to expreſs the meaning of the word συμμετρία of the Greeks, as the Latins had no word exactly ſynonymous with it; he therefore ſubſtitutes *commenſus*, of which evidently comes our term commenſuration, which properly can only mean the action of making things commenſurate; ſo that the meaning of the term ſymmetry, which is adapted into our language from the Greek, is more adequately expreſſed by *commenſurability*, which properly means the *art itſelf* of making things commenſurate. This diſtinction does away all ambiguity, and gives a juſt notion of ſymmetry as contraſted with proportion in the buſineſs of architecture: and this is nicely adhered to by Vitruvius (ch. I. book III.) whoſe words are "Ædium compoſitio conſtat ex ſymmetriâ, cujus rationem diligentiſſimè Architecti tenere debent; ea autem paritur a proportione, quæ Græcè ἀναλογία dicitur; proportio eſt ratæ partis membrorum in omni opere, totiuſque commodulatio, ex quâ ratio efficitur ſymmetriarum." In Engliſh literally, "The compoſition of temples is made up of ſymmetry, the nature of which architects ought moſt ſtudiouſly to keep in view; now this (ſymmetry) is generated from proportion, which in Greek is called ἀναλογία, and proportion is in every work the meaſuring out (by module) of the part in hand and of the whole; and by this is made out the buſineſs of ſymmetries." Here we ſee Vitruvius, obliged to uſe the word proportion to explain ſymmetry, guardedly reſtrains this term to the ſenſe appropriate to the art he treats on, calling it *partium totiuſque commodulatio*, in this explaining what is meant by ſymmetry, for which afterwards he ſubſtitutes *commenſus*. The ſame is done by another Latin writer, Pomponius Gauritius, in his treatiſe on Sculpture, who, ſpeaking of the proportion of the human body, ſays, "conſideranda vero & ipſa inter ſe partium ἀναλογία quam alibi *proportionem*, hic autem, ni fallor, proprie *commenſum* dixerimus. In Engliſh, "But having to conſider the very analogy of the parts among themſelves, which elſewhere we may have called proportion, but properly on this occaſion commenſurability, if I am not deceived."

From theſe examples it muſt be apparent to every reader, that there is a difference between the terms ſymmetry and proportion; by the former is meaſured out, by a repetition or diviſion of the module, ſuch portions of quantity as are required by the rules or laws of ſymmetry for each member and for the whole ſize of a work, *viz.* ſo many modules for the height of a column, half a module for the height of the baſe, three quarters for that of the Doric freeze, &c. Now theſe various and ſeveral dimenſions are not regulated by the progreſſion of a common meaſure or ſimilar ratio, as proportioning ſignifies in the mathematics; but were, ſome of them, merely arbitrary, and ſome determined by incidental cauſes, as will be explained hereafter. For though much is ſaid concerning the heights and diameters of columns having been at firſt regulated by the human figure, it muſt be a very accommodating imagination that can fancy much analogy between a

Doric

Doric column and the figure of a man, or between the Corinthian and that of a genteel young virgin. Yet, when a range of triglyphs and metops are meaſured out exactly along the Doric freeze, it is very perceptible whether each of them is ſuch as its own ſymmetry requires, and whether their aggregate anſwers the length preſcribed by rule. Now it is the adjuſting theſe and ſuch like matters by a diviſion of the module, is all that is ſignified by the word proportion in architecture and ſculpture, to which ſenſe Vitruvius, we have ſeen, confines it, by calling it *partium totiuſque commodulatio*.

The next term to be corrected is the barbarous name *pedeſtal*, which in its preſent figure is not eaſily to be traced to any origin. Should we be allowed to conjecture, it may be a corruption of *Pedeſtyle*, and even then it will remain a mongrel ſtill of Latin and Greek mixture. But why not, without heſitation, adopt the proper term, formed from that uſed by Vitruvius, *ſtylobate* from *ſtylobata*; which is entirely of Greek origin, perfectly expreſſive of its uſe and ſituation, and adopted by Latin authors into their language, and quite as conformable to the genius of our own, as either pedeſtyle or the barbarous pedeſtal. It is true, we ſhall find ſome difficulty to form an appropriate term in Engliſh for that which we call (though improperly) baſe of the column, which the term ſtylobate ſeems to ſupplant. What we call baſe of the column the Latins called ſpiræ, which we might call ſpire, were not that word already appropriated to a very different meaning; we muſt, therefore, be contented with the word *baſe* for that part of the column; but it may be obſerved that, although ſtylobate by ſituation is in reality a baſe to the entire column, it is not, like ſpiræ, an integral part of column, which is complete with its own baſe without any ſtylobate under it: and, moreover, the difficulty in finding an appropriate term for what the Latins called ſpiræ is no way increaſed by adopting ſtylobate for pedeſtal.

Another very improper fallacious mongrel word, though of extenſive adoption, is *Architrave*; a mixture of Greek and Italian, altogether incongruous to the thing intended by it, at leaſt in ſtone buildings, as were the antient temples. The thing intended to be expreſſed by this term, were the portions of wrought ſtone placed on the capitals of columns ſo as to have the joint exactly on the centre of the column; each of theſe portions of ſtone was called by our Maſter epiſtylium and the collection of them epiſtylia, a proper compound of the Greek ἐπὶ and στυλος: and by what more proper or more natural terms can we poſſibly call theſe in our language, which is ſo dependant on the Greek in affairs of ſcience, than by epiſtyle and its plural epiſtyles, which ſhall conſtantly be uſed in the enſuing letters, except when quoting the works of the moderns. It is true, Vitruvius, in his fourth book, ſpeaking of Tuſcan temples, calls the incumbents of the columns *trabes compactiles*, i. e. connected beams; and the reaſon for having ſuch beams is moſt evident, for ſtone epiſtyles could not be uſed over columns ſeparated at ſo great a diſtance as four and ſometimes five diameters, without danger of breaking; but even here there is no countenance given for the ſtrange term architrave, for *compactiles* is purely Latin not Greek, as is ἀρχὶ, and means not chief, but connected.

As to the term Entablature, though of modern appointment, yet as it neither involves any abſurdity in its formation, nor ambiguity in its application, it ſhall be retained; as well as ſome other inventions of modern date. for it were unreaſonable to pay ſo much reſpect to the antients, as to admit no poſſibility of improving on the hints they have left us; human genius exhauſted not all its powers in their improving ages, however much it may be debaſed in the preſent by a rage for novelty, miſtaken for improvement, and a boldneſs in practiſing without knowledge or ſtudy. The truth of this is exemplified in a thouſand abſurd abuſes in and about the metropolis, amongſt which may be ranked the injudicious introduction of ill-deſigned portions of Grecian architecture by way of reſtoring or improving Gothic ſtructures, exhibiting a contraſt altogether unnatural, diſguſting, and ſubverſive of all *good effect*: for it muſt not be denied but that ſome of theſe ſtructures (call them Gothic, Edwardian, Saxon, Norman, or by whatever other name that may give the leaſt offence) do, in their own uninterupted finiſhed ſtate, produce *effect*, though in a way more to ſurprize than pleaſe; but of this more hereafter. To return to our preſent

ſent ſubject, Vitruvius gives no other name for what we call entablature, but epiſtyles and their ornaments: the diviſion therefore of this eſſential part of a Grecian ſtructure, throughout theſe letters, ſhall be epiſtyle, freez, and cornice.

Theſe, Mr. Urban, are the principal terms which your correſpondent thinks ought to be adopted, not but there are many others which are equally preferable to the barbarous names in uſe, which ſhall be incidentally pointed out as they occur. The propriety of adopting the above corrections may be diſregarded, but it is preſumed the truth of them cannot be controverted. We ſhall now proceed to the deciſion of ſome other terms that the learned have long been divided about, and firſt of the puzzling terms *ſcamilli impares*, uſed by our Maſter, and hitherto miſunderſtood by all his commentators this ſhall be the ſubject of the next letter. PHILO-TECHNON.

*** Philo-technon's compliments to the author of the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation; and recommends to his peruſal his letter, p. 220, where he will find other motives than thoſe imputed p. 413, for not receiving an anſwer to his queſtion concerning the word Gothic. However, the end of Philo-technon's ſilence being now anſwered, *viz.* to induce the Architect (by his own conditions, *ſilence*,) to give his promiſed appropriate term for that which architects in general call Gothic, Philo-technon ventures to give for anſwer to the Architect's four queſtions (p. 418) that no body of men, not even a whole nation, have a right to expect that any ſtyle of architecture ſhould be called after their name, unleſs they have been the inventors of it. Certainly whatever is found in any invention that merits applauſe, or excites contempt, the inventor may claim as all his own.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE ſubſidence of the cliff at Folkſtone, Mar. 8, 1801, noticed in p. 475, may be paralleled by a ſimilar fall recorded by the Rev. John Sackette, curate from 1699 to 1758, the cliffs ſliding inſenſibly into the ſea (Phil. Tranſ. No. CCCXLIX. p. 469). Another by the Rev. John Lyon (Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXXVI. part I. p. 220); the large rugged ſtones mixed with ſand, till near three feet or more of the bottom, preſſing on the ſlippery clay, which compoſes the bottom, and is always wet. Haſted III. 378, n. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

THE Fairy Toot, of which you had a full account by Mr. Bore (vols. LXII. 1084, 1182, LXIX. 392), is thus deſcribed by Mr. Collinſon, vol. II. p. 318:

"In *Nemnet* pariſh, but on the borders of that of Butcombe, and at a ſmall diſtance Eaſtwards from that pariſh-church, ſtands a large *tumulus*, or barrow, 60 yards in length, 20 in breadth, and 15 in height, and covered on its top with aſh-trees, briars, and thick ſhrubs. On opening it ſome time ago, its compoſition throughout was found to be a maſs of ſtones, ſupported on each ſide, ſideways, by a wall of thin ſtakes. The diſtance between the two walls is about 8 feet, and the intermediate ſpace is filled up with two rows of cells, or cavities, formed by very large ſtones ſet edgeways. Theſe cells, the entrance into which is at the South end, run in a direction from North to South, and are divided from each other by vaſt ſtones placed on their edges, and covered with others ſtill larger by way of architrave. In one of them were found ſeven ſculls, one quite perfect; in another, a vaſt heap of ſmall human bones and horſes teeth. All the cells are not yet opened; and, as no coins or any other reliques but the abovementioned have yet been diſcovered, it cannot be aſcertained at what period this receptacle of mortality was conſtructed; however, it undoubtedly is one of the nobleſt ſepulchres of the kind in Great Britain, and probably contains the fragments of many brave chieftains, whom ſome fatal battle near the ſpot forbade to reviſit their native country. The field in which this barrow ſtands has, from time immemorial, been called the *Fairy* field; and the common people ſay, that ſtrange noiſes have been heard underneath the hill, and viſions, portentous to children, have been ſeen waving in the thickets which crown its ſummit."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

YOUR correſpondent W. B. p. 406, who poſſeſſes a MS. of Joſeph Alleine, will find memoirs of him in Calamy's account of ejected miniſters, 1713, vol. II. p. 576. He was born at the Devizes 1633; admitted at Lincoln college at 16, and at Chriſtchurch college, Oxford, 1651; B.A. 1653; and became aſſiſtant to Mr. Newton, vicar of Taunton (who preached his funeral ſermon) 1658, when he married, and was with him ejected 1662; after which he "preached ordinarily ſix or ſeven ſermons in a week, and ſometimes 10 or 14, in the town and neighbourhood.

neighbourhood. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was committed to Ilcheſter gaol, confined each time a year and fined, which brought on an illneſs that carried him off in 1668. He publiſhed 'A familiar Explanation of the Aſſembly's ſhorter Catechiſm;' 'A Call to Archippus, or an earneſt Motive to the ejected Miniſters to continue their Miniſtry;' 'An Alarm, or Call to the unconverted;' of which laſt 50,000 have been ſold; 'Chriſtian Letters,' 4to, in numbers, 1672—1677; his Remains, being a collection of ſacramental ſpeeches, letters, &c. 1674, and left behind him imperfect; a body of natural theology under eight heads, where, in a good Latin ſtyle, he firſt laid down the Chriſtian doctrine, and then added, by way of annotation, the teſtimonies of the antient philoſophers; part of which, treating of Providence, was licenſed for the preſs, but never put to it. He was buried in Taunton church with only this epitaph:

'Here Joſeph Allein lies,
To God and you a ſacrifice.'

"Mr. Baxter wrote his life, printed 1672 and 1677, 8vo. His widow remarried a tallow-chandler of Taunton." Wood's Ath. Oxon. II. 420. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

THE Bank, p. 390, was firſt eſtabliſhed not in 1640, but by charter of William and Mary, dated July 27, 1694. The firſt projector was William Paterſon, who was a director in 1694 and 1695, and died Jan. 22, 1718-19. It was kept from the inſtitution till 1732 or 1733, in Grocers hall. Many particulars reſpecting the Bank, its firſt projector, its charter (including the firſt court of directors), by-laws, &c. &c. may be found in Mr. Allardyce's Treatiſe on the Affairs of the Bank, publiſhed in 1798.

P. 400. Mr. Joſeph Alleine was aſſiſtant to the Rev. George Newton, M. A. vicar of Taunton, St. Mary Magdelene, from 1631 to 1662, when both the vicar and his aſſiſtant left the pariſh, being called to comply with the requiſitions of the act of uniformity. He was originally of Lincoln College, Oxon, and afterward of Corpus Chriſti. In 1668, and again in 1665, he was perſecuted for preaching without legal warrant and authority, and committed to Ilcheſter gaol. His impriſonments and labours injured his health, and he died at Bath in Nov. 1668, aged 35. An account of him may be found in Calamy's account of the ejected miniſters, art. Taunton, Somerſetſhire. And if W. B. wiſh to know more of him, he may find an ample hiſtory of his "Life and death," but prolix and undigeſted, by which he appears to have been a very pious and well-diſpoſed man, in a cloſely-printed volume in 12mo, 1673, more than one half of which contains his "Chriſtian Letters, full of ſpiritual inſtructions, tending to the promoting of the power of godlineſs both in perſons and families," (which, according to W. B. Mr. James White has taken ſo much pains to tranſcribe), and a ſermon preached at his funeral by his *quondam* principal Mr. Newton, from Luke xxiii. 28.

P. 412, a. Henry Wallop, eſq. uncle to the firſt earl of Portſmouth, died Dec. 28, 1691.

P. 422, b. The title of Viſcount Longueville was given 1690: the grantee died in 1703-4; his ſecond ſon probably died much later than 1675. George Auguſtus, Earl of Suſſex, died in 1758. His brother and ſucceſſor, though he ſurvived his ſon and daughter, cannot be ſaid to have left no iſſue (*proles*, *progenies*), his daughter, Lady Barbara, having married Edward Thoroton Gould, eſq. by whom ſhe left two daughters and a ſon, Henry, who ſucceeds his grandfather as Baron Grey of Ruthyn. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Carliſle*, *June* 12.

I HAVE ſeen in Mr. Nicholſon's Journal a paper of Mr Cruikſhanks, in oppoſition to ſome of Dr. Prieſtley's experiments and obſervations; which paper, all the French votaries and journals exultingly ſay, confirms the antiphlogiſtic doctrine: but I hope to change their joy into *weeping* and *gnaſhing of teeth*. I beg leave to make this general remark, *viz.* both their hypotheſes are abſurd, conſequently open to cenſure, each detecting glaring abſurdities in one another's doctrines. I have examined and compared their doctrines with all the different phænomena of reſpiration, vegetation, putrefaction, Signior Volta's Galvanic pile, &c. &c. (the laſt work is juſt now publiſhing by Mr. Cadell); and, I flatter myſelf, I have ſhewn the beauty of my hypotheſis and the deformity of theirs, in a clear and ſtriking manner, by juſtly accounting for all theſe phænomena. I ſhall now enter upon the examina-

examination of Mr. Cruikshanks' paper, from which I hope to deduce the very same conclusions.

Fixed fire on acid and water in a state of neutralization form pure air; a metal is formed of its calx and a full saturation of fixed fire. When the pure air and the metal are burned together, the fire of the pure air and that of the metal are set loose, and become free fire, the acid and the water of the pure air entering the calx or earth of the metal. This is the phænomena of the calcination of metals with pure air. But, Mr. Urban, there is another method of calcining metals. Iron (for instance) is calcined by the steam of pure water, the iron being red-hot. Now, in this case the calx of the iron and its fixed fire both attract the pure water, and fly off with it as inflammable air. Yet these calces are very different, the one possessing both an acid and water, and the other only water. That they are different is proved from this: the calces made in pure air are considerably lighter than the calces made by the steam of water; most calces in the former process only gaining one tenth, but of the latter one third of their weight by the calcination. And for this reason, (as I have fully illustrated in my letter to Mr. Cavendish, see p. 96,) the acid being a stronger body than water, a less weight of it saturates the calx, which requires more water than acid.

The French philosophers say, that a calx is formed by the metal imbibing pure air; and according to Dr. Priestley, it is formed by the metal imbibing pure water. By exposing the calces to phlogistic bodies, let us see the phænomena, which may be justly deduced from Mr. Cruikshanks' experiments. When the grey calx of iron from a smith's forge (and therefore calcined by the pure air of the atmosphere) was heated with charcoal, the calx was reduced, and both an acid air, *viz.* fixed air, and a heavy inflammable air, were produced. Now, according to Mr. Lavoisier's system, the charcoal acts in reducing the calx, by attracting the pure air from the calx, and phlogiston has nothing to do in the process. See his work translated by Mr. Henry, in which he endeavours to prove, that fixed air only is produced; and his experiments to prove this were some of his first and greatest, which led him to form his system. But it appears, both from Dr. Priestley and Mr. Cruikshanks, that an inflammable air is also produced, and in much greater abundance than the fixed or acid air, *viz.* five to one. But I say that, according to Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine, there should not be one particle of this inflammable air produced, as pure air and charcoal produce only fixed air; and, according to them, there is nothing save pure air and charcoal in this process. For there could be no extraneous water, as the charcoal and the calx were exposed separately to the strongest fire *.

That the calces, when the charcoal gave them their fixed fire, parted with something more than water, appears from this, that the inflammable air being different from the inflammable air which is obtained by moistening charcoal with water, it being so much heavier. However, that the air which is produced by passing fixed air and water through phlogistic bodies, is identically the same air, appears clearly from Mr. Cruikshanks' experiments. By heating chalk (which is well known to consist of an earth united with fixed air and water) along with iron, it is evident that the fire expelled the fixed air and water from the earth of the chalk, forming it into a lime (its well-known effect) and they entering the iron take from it its fixed fire, and form together this heavy inflammable air of Mr. Cruikshanks. It is clearly so, for if water alone had passed through the iron, a light inflammable air would have been formed †.

In

* Nature exists by combinations; when, therefore, the calx of iron attracts the fixed fire of the charcoal, it again parts with the acid and water it had received in its calcination. Its earth having a strong attraction for these bodies, therefore its being separated from the one must be by attracting the other.

† Here the iron is calcined by the same bodies as when it is calcined by burning in the atmosphere; by the action of fire, fixed air and water, the fixed air and water in both cases entering the calx; only in one case the fixed fire is separated from the iron as free fire, and in the other it is separated as fixed fire, *viz* inflammable air. Iron requires for its calcination both an acid and water. But if the water is aided by the heat, as steam, it will of itself calcine iron; the vitriolic acid also will, without the water, calcine iron, if aided by heat. The water, as steam, acts in the very same way as the water and fixed

In moſt proceſſes of combuſtion the pure air is left in the ſtate of fixed air; but in theſe calcinations it is imbibed by the calces. Now the fixed air, which is a heavy air, paſſing with the water and imbibing the fixed fire of the metal, would make the inflammable air ſo much heavier, is what muſt be the caſe. It is alſo thus ſtrikingly confirmed; for when this inflammable air is burned with pure air, the quantity of fixed air produced is above double the quantity of pure air employed: alſo from its requiring ſo little pure air to burn it, being formed of fixed air which is incombuſtible, and which fixed air being mixed with inflammable air muſt make it heavy, as fixed air is heavier than even pure air.

Let us now attend to Mr. Cruikſhanks' explanation of the phænomena. He ſays, this heavy inflammable air is formed of 21 parts of pure air, and nine parts of carbone. Carbone and pure air was always ſuppoſed by them to form fixed air; but here, they tell us, is a new air produced for the inveſtigation of our *wiſe aërial philoſophers.* This air, Mr. C. ſays, is produced only by thoſe calces which can bear a red heat. And, as the calces are reduced in the proceſs, it muſt be by the charcoal under this red heat attracting the pure air ſtronger than the calces. But more extraordinary ſtill; the fixed air is principally produced in the firſt part of the proceſs, when the heat is not ſo intenſe *; and as heat is neceſſary to burn charcoal and pure air, therefore, if Reaſon is allowed a hearing in theſe controverſies, the greater the heat, the more complete the burning, or union of the carbone and pure air; and *therefore ſhould form only* fixed air. But this heavy inflammable air appears in another proceſs, with reſpect to which they adopt, *if poſſible,* a ſtill more abſurd and prepoſterous explanation. When chalk and the filings of iron produce it, he ſays, it is from the fixed air being decompounded by the iron attracting part of its carbone from it. Need I aſk Mr. C. can he decompound fixed air by heating it in the ſtrongeſt heat with red-hot iron? I obſerve in their explanation of the phænomena, that they will rather adopt the greateſt abſurdity than give up their favourite hypotheſis. Away with ſuch abſurdities! it is vexing to have ſuch puerilities to combat †.

If Mr. Cruikſhanks will take the calx of iron made by the ſteam of pure water, and heat it with charcoal, though previouſly expoſing them ſeparately to a red heat, he will produce a lighter inflammable air, what he calls hydrocarbonate. Or another experiment equally as deciſive. If he will take this heavy inflammable air, which, he ſays, is formed of 21 parts of pure air and of nine parts of carbone, and reduce by it the calx of iron formed by the ſteam of water; he will find in the reduction a great quantity of water in the proceſs; and the inflammable air will be imbibed by the calx. But according to our bright aërial philoſophers, all this heavy inflammable air ought to have been formed into fixed air, it receiving from the calx the addition of pure air it wanted to form fixed air; and not an atom of water ſhould have been found in the proceſs ‡.

fixed air in the chalk, one part of it entering the calx, and the other part forming inflammable air. In the ſame manner does the vitriolic acid act; a part of it enters the calx, forming it, while another part enters the air forming the vitriolic acid air, an experiment chemiſts are well acquainted with. Nothing can be more ſtriking than this beautiful concatenation of facts, very different from the abſurdities of the French chemiſts.

* For a full view and explanation of the phænomena, which attend the action of the calces of metals and charcoal upon each other, ſee my Chemical Eſſays, p. 46.

† There is an inflammable air which will explode with pure air; yet they can ſay with great gravity there is no inflammable air in it, it being formed of pure air and carbone. *Wonderful!* Heads are formed of brains. But I can with greater propriety ſay that ſome heads have no brains in them, than they can ſay that this combuſtile air has no inflammable air in it.

‡ That fixed air will be united with metals in their metallic ſtate, is evident: for I have proved (ſee my Eſſays), that if minium is newly made (and not expoſed to the atmoſphere to imbibe moiſture) it will be reduced by the heat alone: its fixed air not having water to aid the union of the fire and fixed air, there will not be air come from it at its reduction; but the fixed air will remain in the metal. The grey calx of lead will by heat give out fixed air; but when the calx is expoſed to a reverberating furnace, ſo as to receive fire ſufficient to form minium, the fixed air will receive ſo much fire in the proceſs as to form it all into pure air, which it will give out by heat. Here the fixed air is evidently changed into pure air by the fire ſaturating it.

This

This is supposed to be the age of *aërial* philosophy; I wish it were the age of common sense, for at present it has taken an aërial flight. But, unfortunately, Candour and Justice have flown away with it. *O tempora! O philosophia!* ROBT. HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 24.

IF J. G. will refer to Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. I. ed. 2, p. 315, he will find a letter of Dr. Smollett to John Wilkes, esq. requesting him to exert his interest in endeavouring to obtain the release of Johnson's black servant, who had left his service and had engaged himself as a common sailor on-board the Stag frigate: the solicitation of Wilkes succeeded with the Lords of the Admiralty, and Francis Barber was discharged.

The reason why Smollett's name does not oftener occur, may be accounted for from the letter in question, where he says, "Johnson was humble enough to desire my assistance on this occasion, though *he and I were never cater-cousins.*"

If the wish of Mr. Carpenter is not gratified soon by some other correspondent, I will take an opportunity of making a drawing of the Grammar-school at Stamford, and will transmit it to Mr. Urban. E. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

IT is considered as a strong feature of apocalyptic prophecy, that, under all the sufferings with which the corrupters of Christianity were afflicted under the fourth vial, though "men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, which hath power over these plagues, they *repented* not to give him glory," Rev. xvi. 8. Perhaps you little think what a barrier is opposed to such repentance and change of sentiments, by the oath which the French bishops now in England are said to compel all their clergy to take, that they will never go into any Protestant place of worship; and that one of them, by accidentally going into the church of the parish where he resided, had nearly *forfeited* his *allowance from our Government.* Nor is this all; for they are inspired with such a spirit of bigotry, that they will not behave with common decorum when a Protestant clergyman is saying grace.

A PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

PAUSANIAS, to whom we are indebted for a particular account of Greece in its best days, before the inroads of the barbarous nations, was a Cappadocian native of Cæsarea*, and not improbably the same person whom Galen calls a sophist from Syria, who, having lost the use of the two lesser fingers of his left-hand, and half the next, by improper medical treatment, was recovered by that physician. Certain it is, the describer of Greece spent some time in Syria, and mentions being in Palestine, Italy, the greatest part of Asia, and to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, and is quoted by Stephanus Byzantinus as having written his travels in various nations (Ἐθνικα), and an account of Antioch; for we can hardly suppose him the same with his namesake who wrote of the Hellespont, Laconia and its festivals, the Amphictyons, and chronology†. He attended the lectures of Herodes Atticus, and was one of his ten private hearers; and himself gave lectures. His acquaintance with Herodes is frequently alluded to in his writings, the date of which he fixes by saying, that he wrote his Eliacs 217 years after the placing a Roman colony at Corinth by Julius Cæsar, A. U. 710, which brings it to the 14th year of Marcus Aurelius, A. U. 927, A. D. 174. He speaks of Adrian and Antoninus, and is said by Philostratus to have died advanced in age at Rome.

His ten books of a description of Greece are cited respectively by Stephanus Byzantinus; and his quotations occur in their present places, except in the instance of Σκοῦτα, which remains in the third instead of the 10th book.

His works lost are:

Some accounts of Asia, Syria, and Phœnicia.

Of Antioch; which, in a fragment of Stephanus Byzantinus, is called "his country."

Declamation.

A treatise on syntax.

Problems.

A collection of Attic names commended by Photius, uncertain if the work of *this* Pausanias.

His description of Greece was first

* Gesner supposed him a Lacedæmonian.

† Περι Ελληνικων, Ασκληπιαδ, γενεσις, περι Αμφικτιονων, περι των εν Δελφοις τριαδων. Suidas.

published in the original Greek by Aldus, at Venice, 1516, fol.

By Marcus Musurus, of Crete, afterwards bishop of Ragusa, who dedicated it to James Lascaris, from a copy of which, with many MS notes of Isaac Casaubon, the property of Baudelot, who promised notes on it in his edition of Lucian, Kuhnius published his edition.

It was published in Latin by Abraham Læscher, Basil, 1550, fol.

By Romulus Amasæus, Flor. 1551; revised by Sylburgius, Francf. 1624, 8vo.

The Attics and Corinthiacs, by Domitius Calderinus of Verona, corrected by Oporinus, Basil, 1541, 4to.

In the dialogues of Stephanus Niger, printed at Milan, 1517, is an abridgement of it, with a few various readings, Greek and Latin, by Xylander, after the Aldus edition, the translation by Amasæus, corrected by Sylburgius, Francf. 1583, fol.

Again at Hanau, 1613, fol.

Again, by Kuhnius, at Leipsic, 1696, fol. Very correct, with the Greek text and the notes of Sylburgius and Xylander, and a division into chapters with contents. He was informed the four MSS. in the royal library at Paris were as incorrect as the Venice edition; but he adopted the corrections of Casaubon in Aldus's edition *.

Facius published the Greek in 3 vols. 8vo, at Leipsic, 1794, 5, 6, corrected from a MS. in the Imperial library at Vienna and another at Moscow, and added a Latin translation in a fourth volume.

Meursius and Palmerius, in their several works, have taken pains to illustrate Pausanias.

He was translated into French by Blaise Vigenere again by Abbé Gedoyn, Amst. 1733, 4 vols. 12mo, 2 vols 4to.

Into Italian, by Buonacciuoli, Mantua, 4to.

Into English, by Taylor, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1794. (See LXIV. 921 †.)

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* See Fabricius' Bibliotheca Græcâ, vol. III. Hamb. 1708, 9, b. IV. c. XV. p. 467.

† Your Reviewer has not removed the difficulty, of which Mr. T. takes no notice, in the description of the pedestal of the statue of Jupiter at Elis, which Facius perfectly removes by substituting οἰος for οπο: and producing parallel passages in Pausanias. Then the passage will run, "the

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. ESSAY XV.

THOUGH the nation might still be considered as at peace with Spain, yet from the Spanish monarch's tardiness in fulfilling some of the articles of the convention, and from the repeated complaints and clamours of the people of England, the ministry at last seemed inclined to attend to their wishes, and began to make active preparations for commencing a war with that power. Letters of marque and reprisal were granted, the troops were augmented, a large fleet equipped, and a reinforcement sent to Admiral Haddock at Jamaica. War thus becoming inevitable, Admiral Vernon, though a strong oppositionist, but a great favourite with the people, was appointed to the command of the fleet in the West-Indies. Hostilities having commenced in the Mediterranean, by our fleet taking two of the rich Carraca ships, and his Catholic Majesty ordering all the British ships in his harbours to be detained, war was declared against him by England, Oct. 23, 1739. The session of Parliament, which commenced in November, was not peculiar for any measure of considerable moment; but the declaration of war against Spain, having substantiated some of the objections and arguments of the opposition, as well as according with their views, the principal members who had seceded appeared in their places; and Mr. Pulteney again revived, and at last carried his bill for the encouragement of seamen; though strongly opposed by the ministry it passed both houses, and received the royal assent. During this session, which closed on the 29th day of April, the Commons voted 40,000l. as a marriage portion to the princess Mary, who was engaged to Prince Frederick of Hesse. The minister having accomplished his business, and obtained all the supplies that were demanded, the session was closed with a speech from the throne, recommending unanimity and a strenuous perseverance in the war into which they were embarked. In March, the nation was congratulated with the pleasing intelligence of Admiral Vernon's having atchieved his boasted project of taking Porto Bello, with only six ships of war, and totally destroying the fortifications, and "*all the ornament* about the statue," &c. Ælian V. c. XII.

the

the fortifications and castles erected for its defence.

The winter of this year is memorable for the very uncommon severe frost, which continued for some months, and was so intense, that the fruits of the earth were in a great measure destroyed by it; and the poor were reduced to the greatest distress. But the hearts of the opulent were so compassionated towards the indigent, that, still farther to commemorate their benevolence, we can do no other than quote the words of an historian of the times, and say, "Nothing can more redound to the honour of the English nation, than did those instances of benevolence and well-conducted charity which were then exhibited. The liberal hand was not only opened to the professed beggar, and the poor then owned their distress; but uncommon pains were taken to find and relieve those more unhappy objects, who from motives of false pride or ingenuous shame, endeavoured to conceal their misery. These were assisted almost in their own despite. The solitary habitations of the widow, the fatherless, and the unfortunate, were visited by the beneficent, who felt for the woes of their fellow creatures; and, to such as refused to receive a portion of the public charity, the necessaries of life were privately conveyed, in such a manner as could least shock the delicacy of their dispositions."

His Majesty having visited Hanover, and being returned to England, opened the next session of Parliament in November; and it had not long been assembled before the ministry introduced a bill, intituled, "A bill for the encouragement and increase of seamen, and for the better and speedier manning his Majesty's navy:" by the fair title of which they hoped to have thrust on the nation the effects of the odious measure of registering the seamen; which had been so effectually combated by the opposition in the preceding session. This measure brought forth again, the powerful and patriotic abilities of Sir John Barnard, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Pulteney, and Mr. Lyttelton, and then, as yet, untried powers of Mr. Pitt; who having indignantly reprobated this attempt towards despotic power, the minister attacked him with personal sarcasm, reflecting on his youth, &c. This ungenerous assault extorted from Mr. Pitt that cutting Philippic which has been so much admired: he said, "he would not undertake to determine whether youth could be justly imputed to any man as a reproach; but he affirmed, that the wretch, who, after having seen the consequences of repeated errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insults." Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and becomes more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy; and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country." After a most energetic struggle between the parties, the bill, having received many modifications, was passed.

Great as had been the expectations of the nation from the powerful armaments which had been fitted out, little or nothing of moment had been atchieved: this, joined with the successes of the enemy in distressing our commerce, &c. so inflamed the minds of the people, that they became exceedingly clamorous for the removal of the minister, on whose head and heart they heaped such loads of sarcasm and contempt, that by none but his dependants his name was now mentioned with decency, much less respect. This general dissatisfaction of the people was embraced by the members of the opposition, as creating the fittest opportunity for impeaching the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole; accordingly Mr. Sandys personally gave him notice of their design, and on the day appointed brought forth his accusation in a studied and well-pointed speech; charged him "with having endeavoured to support his own interest, and to erect a kind of despotic government by the practice of corruption; with having betrayed the interests of Great-Britain, &c." Mr. Pelham in a nervous reply, hesitated not to defend all the measures of government, and boldly denied all the charges brought against his friend: as did also the minister himself, and with the greatest effrontery and contempt declared, that if but one instance had been mentioned or shewn that he ever offered a reward to any member of either house, &c. in order to influence his voting in parliament, there might be some ground for the charge; but

now what was so generally laid, he could only as generally deny! But their endeavours as yet were fruitless; for the motion for addressing his Majesty, praying him to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his presence and councils for ever, was rejected by a considerable majority.

In the upper House, parties ran as high, or higher than in the lower; for, even in the address of thanks for his Majesty's speech, the Duke of Argyle, who had lately seceded from the ministry, poured forth such a torrent of argument and declamation, that it was said, "he spoke on the subject with an astonishing impetuosity of eloquence, that rolled like a river which had overflowed its banks and deluged the whole adjacent country." But the minister carried the usual address, by mere dint of members. When the same question which had been agitated in the Commons was produced in the Lords, for the removal of the minister from his Majesty's councils, Lord Carteret, in a most memorable speech, which embraced every part of Sir Robert's administration, and was adorned with all the flowers of rhetoric, and glowing with a noble spirit of patriotic indignation, boldly accused him of being the instigator of such measures as ought immediately to obtain his dismissal. The other eminent speakers on the side of opposition warmly espoused the same cause, but the Minister triumphed over every objection, and the question was lost. But on a resolution which immediately followed, and was moved by the Duke of Marlborough, tending to secure the liberties of the subject, Lord Talbot was, as it were, inspired on the occasion, and was almost carried away with his patriotism from the bounds of moderation. Being interrupted by the Earl of Cholmondeley, and accused of want of decorum and order, he was still more inflamed, and "declared himself an independent lord; a character which he would not forfeit for the smiles of a court, the profit of an employment, or the reward of a pension." He said, "when he was engaged on the side of truth, he would trample on the insolence that should command him to suppress his sentiments." After the necessary supplies were granted, a subsidy to the Queen of Hungary of 300,000l. and a vote of credit to answer any exigency which might occur, the session was closed by his Majesty; who thanked his parliament for its liberality, and took his leave of it with warm expressions of tenderness and satisfaction.

Though, perhaps, one of the best appointed fleets which England had then ever sent into a distant part of the world, was dispatched to Admiral Vernon in the West-Indies, and a suitable body of land forces: yet such a fatality seemed to attend the expedition, that the nation gained nothing by it but disappointment and disgust. High as had been the expectations of the people of the abilities and conduct of Admiral Vernon, that summer's campaign convinced them that they had mistaken the man; for, after loitering away more than a month in the most supine inactivity, he at last sailed for Carthagena: where the land and sea forces acting with no degree of cordiality, nothing of moment was accomplished. The object of their attempt was relinquished; after the men, being exposed to the inhospitable climate, were reduced by sickness and fatigue to the most deplorable condition, the fleet returned to Jamaica; the Admiral and General venting reciprocal reproaches, and laying the blame of the miscarriage of the expedition on each other.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXXVI.

Again, as public defender of our Antiquities, my impartiality compels me to say, that to such an extreme height has prejudice worked up the odium which professional men have imbibed from the "Parentalia" system, and from the traveled conceptions of taste and science, against our antient structures, that we find a fresh stigma cast upon their insulted glories. One of the rival candidates for raising a new House of Lords on the devoted Palace of our Kings at Westminster, has set forth among his modern designs, by drawings for the said purpose, that he had originally intended to have made his plans after the modes of our Antient Architecture, and that he had proceeded far in such studies; but "the idea was relinquished chiefly in consideration of the *unfitness of that manner of building* to the purposes of public speaking." He then brings, as a further prevention from resorting to our antient

antient architectural ſpecimens to conſtruct the intended Houſe, that the expence would be "enormous," &c. Theſe public aſſertions demand a public explanation. On my own part, I deſire my countrymen to recollect how "unfit" the interior of St. Paul's cathedral, and, [till within this laſt year,] the Court of Requeſts, Weſtminſter, (modern erections) are for public ſpeaking or muſical performances, where all ſounds are loſt in babble, diſcords, and confuſion*. I could on this occaſion bring in charge of ſuch "unfitneſs" an innumerable liſt of late-conſtructed works, to remind the ingenious Architect of his error in this reſpect. I likewiſe muſt declare, I know of no one of our antient piles where Echo and her hundred tongues ever told their falſehoods or their ſarcaſtic tales in reverberating motions of the undulating air. And let me juſt remind the Architect of the pure unadulterated effect of ſound, either in Weſtminſter-abbey-church, or the neighbouring great hall. In the firſt building, muſick's ſweet notes †, and oratorical diſcuſſions, have each their delightful dominion over our attentive faculties; and for the diſtinctive and unanſwerable decrees in the ſecond building, they are intelligible from one end unto the other of its mighty ſpace, that many, very many, never forget their purport, even to their dying day. Here I could go the circle of all our antient piles, to convince the world, that their modes of conſtructure are the moſt fit of all others, either for the uſes of "publick ſpeaking," or muſical performances.

TAMWORTH.

After having enumerated by the maſs the labours paſt of demolition, alteration, and *improvement*, it becomes an inſignificant part of our taſk to be conſtrained to note down the pickings of the little dabbler in the above three points of architectural belief. Lichfield's univerſal ſtretch of diſorganization has ſpread its rage to the church of this place; for they have been "at it," hand and hammer, with the mullions of the windows. "Something new," however abſurd and fantaſtical, in many eyes, is too often miſtaken for the effuſions of genius; on this preſumption, therefore, we ſee the moſt deſpicable window tracery has been ſet up in the place of the original work, which is here held out as beautiful in the extreme. Let me drive from my recollection this ſtain of architectural "toad-eating," and ſeek out an object, that on a former viſit to this church, had no ſmall ſhare in rendering me ſo partial to the ſkill of our antient Architects; the curious double circular ſtair-caſe, bound in a diameter of five feet eight inches, in the South-weſt angle of the tower of the building. Though the immediate purpoſe of this maſonic combination is at preſent not well accounted for, yet the effect produced is very ſenſibly felt, by the unexpected meeting which I had with my guide at the top of the tower, whom I had ſuppoſed was waiting for me below, he having, during my aſcent, taken the other circular route. Double ſtair-caſes, according to this plan, my brother profeſſors tell you, is one of the efforts of modern art; and reference is made to Italy, France, and other nations, for examples of this ſort; and yet we find our countrymen in the "*dark ages*" had anticipated ſomewhat of this!

To the Caſtle, ſet on; day haſtens to end his meaſured ſpace, gloom leads the way! I have paſſed by a fragment of the gate of entrance from the town, and now I mount up the aſcent to the Keep. How the hinges creek, as the time-eaten doors give way to my *force of arms!* What! all untenanted? Is this court the only harbinger within theſe mounds to bid me welcome? Silence reigns: I dare its terrors. Look round this hall darkling. Where are the ſtoried paintings of famed Sir Torquin and Sir Lancelot du Lake? their mighty combat, and all the glorious circumſtances of renowned chivalry? And are bare walls, whereon once beamed this penciled ſemblance, the only memorial of their mighty deeds? Yet ſtay; methinks I diſcover, overhung with duſt and cobwebs, ſome warrior's ſpoils, a remnant of that decorative ſhow that erſt was wont to fill each trophied hall.—One ſword, one morrion, one ſhield!—Are all your bright habiliments, O Tamworth caſtle, in thy warlike ſtate, reduced to theſe three corroded mementos of departed greatneſs? Thy boaſt of anceſtry, of caſtellated hoſpitality, all is loſt in the preſent dank and deſerted pile, which in other times ſent forth, to join the train of glory, the Hero

and

* Feſtival for the Sons of the Clergy.

† Commemoration of Handel.

and the Chriſtian Knight! But no more of this. Good ſir guide, reſtrain me not; this ſolemn hour well ſuits my inveſtigating intents; the light will yet ſerve to give me inſight to the ſeveral chambers; I beg you to wait my quick return. This place appears the principal room in the building: its finiſhing is of Elizabeth's day, when the extravaganza mixture of our antient architectural ſtyles and the uſurping modes of Greece and Rome were running their phrenzied courſe. I would have ſet me down awhile, but the unfurniſhed region denied me that comfort. I looked then from the caſement on the wide expanſe of country; I thought, as the riſing moon gave its ſilvered light to ſhew the green-ſword plain below, I beheld the holiday ſports of old Engliſh manners paſs before me; I fancied that I was other than the Architect of theſe Eſſays; that I was a retainer of the mighty lord who then gave life to the ſurrounding ſcenes; my place to ſuperintend the additions and neceſſary repairs of the caſtle, &c. &c. While thus indulging in my "dreams of paſt glories," I gave way to the impulſe of ſounds, as I had to the rays of viſion, and I thought that I diſtinctly heard the following words from that part of the chamber where heretofore the moſt honourable ſeat was placed: "A day will come, in ſome future age, when one who ſtays the hour of inheritance ſhall here repair, ſhall here revive the ſplendour of theſe ſcenes, and dwell theſe bowers among. He will be called to protect Antiquity's rights; and, with many pretended and real admirers of its charms, will tell a name high ſounding in heraldic pomp! Therefore, return, thou man of antiquarian fire, return to thine own exiſting moment, and, ere ye cry—concluſion—ſearch round the land thoſe other ſubjects which demand your pencil or your pen, to imitate, to praiſe, to expoſe, or to condemn!"

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

On viſiting the church, my attention was ſo immediately engaged with its interior, that I paid but little regard to the outward ſtate of the building. From my notes, however, of the condition of the former part, the appearance of the latter could not poſſibly be very perfect. Preparing to make my obſervations on ſome curious and ſuperb monuments, I was under the neceſſity to combat with all that accumulation of rubbiſh which renders ſo many of our religious piles ſcenes to raiſe averſion and diſguſt, not that piety and reverential awe which ſhould ever poſſeſs our ſouls when in ſo ſacred a place as a Chriſtian church. In what way then can this culpable inattention be accounted for? Is cleanlineſs thought neceſſary in every other building than in the Lord's houſe? Muſt his holy walls alone be held unworthy of a decent care? Is it thus "our languid piety" is to be re-animated? Far other aids are neceſſary to draw our half religious minds to aſſemble in fervent prayer, to commune on Him who is all majeſty, and who ſits enthroned in realms of endleſs light! Filled with theſe impreſſions, it was ſome time before I could attend to the duties of my profeſſion, either as an Artiſt or the literary defender of our Antiquities. I firſt took under conſideration an object at the Weſt end of the church, called "a finger pillory;" a remarkable contrivance to detain irreligious perſons by the finger, ſo as to become the mark for reprehenſion and ſcorn; a ſituation not ſo degrading as the ſtocks, expoſed to unreſtrained inſult and the inclemency of the elements, ſuppoſing their crime not ſo heinous as to have deſerved this latter puniſhment.

I next attended to a monument in the North wall of the body of the church, where was the ſtatue of a Pilgrim, deſerving of much regard, from the information which it conveyed of ſuch a character's dreſs, &c. The broad hat with cockle-ſhells, the hair of a peculiar cut, a veſt covering the body with large and open ſleeves, on the feet ſhort boots that laced; and I noticed the ſtaff, ſcrip, beads, and round the neck a collar of SS, denoting that this perſon was of high conſequence. Near this piece of Antiquity was a mural monument of the year 1629; a date which is not quite ſo attractive to an Antiquary as thoſe of elder times; yet, from the dreſs of the lady whoſe ſculptured half-length is placed therein, the unaffected attitude, and the engaging delicacy of the countenance, I could not but eſſay to catch a ſemblance of ſo artleſs a fair-one.

I came now to the chapel on the South ſide of the body of the church, wherein is placed a magnificent tomb to the memory of Francis earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1561, and his counteſs, the lady Catharine, who died

in

in 1576. This chapel appears to have been a ſecond time fitted-up about the latter end of the 17th century, by the mode of the repairs, which are in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles; and, however ill they may accord with the antient work, yet it certainly was a moſt praiſeworthy act in thoſe who thought it an incumbent duty in them to make this place a decent and reſpectable repoſitory, which contained the aſhes of ſo illuſtrious a family as the Huntingdons, and ſo fine a ſculptural memorial of one of its nobleſt names. Since which fitting-up a century has paſſed away, and we behold a ſad reverſe indeed! In 1693, here was ſeen a chapel in perfect order, with coſtly ſepulchral erections, with armorial banners, and the armour of ſome of the deceaſed diſpoſed about the walls in all the circumſtances of funeral honours. This was a ſight for the ennobled and the virtuous, to inſpire in them a laudable emulation to atchieve heroic deeds, and for their due obſervance of pious offices; a ſight that inſtigated the low and the needy to pay due reverence to high birth and true honour, making them at the ſame time reconcile their thoughts to that humble ſtation unto which it had pleaſed Heaven to call them. In 1800, we who live muſt tell another tale. The wainſcoting is falling into pieces, the monuments are mutilated, the banners torn, and the few remaining pieces of armour ſtrewing the pavement. Nay, this chapel, ſhame to our eyes! has become one of the "rubbiſh holes" of the church, where the coffin-bier, grave-boards, ropes, pickaxes, ſpades; where broken carved ſtones and glaſs; where billet-wood, dried mortar, ladders, diſjointed ſtools, and benches, ſpread a ſacrilegious ſcene around; and that canopy which was hung over Earl Francis's tomb, to preſerve it from duſt and common view, tied up in ragged folds! Where now is our emulation, our pious fervour, our humble and duteous reſpect, or our contentment in the lot of fate? Example is here no more. Let the chilling blaſts pierce through the ſhattered caſements, let falling ſhowers ſteal through the decaying roof, let the walls, ſapped by ſurrounding matter, ſhake their mouldering forms, nought ſhall deter me from my taſk of public benefit.—Then, to proceed.

The tomb before us is in that mixed ſtyle of architecture which prevailed at the time of its date, 1576; ſhewing much of our antient modes of deſign, and much of the Roman and Grecian compilations, which were then gaining ſuch an aſcendancy in all our works of art. However, our antient tomb arrangement here ſtill predominates; for we particularly notice, among the foreign uſurpations, pointed ſhields and ſmall ſtatues on its ſides, the letter of the old character on the ledge of the tomb, and on its top the recumbent ſtatues of the perſonages here meant to be commemorated. That of the earl is ſhewn in rich armour, over which is the robe of the order of the Garter with the collar belonging thereunto. On his head is a coronet ſupported by his helm and creſt, and his feet reſt on a lion. The veſtments of the counteſs are of an older taſte than either the faſhion of the earl's armour or the date of the tomb lead us to expect. On her perſon is a looſe garment brought into folds by her girdle. Hair appears on the forehead, and the chin is covered by the wimple, under which a looſe robe, faſtened on the breaſts by a cordon, flows to the feet. On the top of her head is alſo a coronet, and her feet are ſupported by a griffin.

Of the workmanſhip of this tomb, notwithſtanding the contempt held by the generality of people for our antient artiſts, I ſhall remark, that the mouldings are ſharply cut, the ornaments delicately made out, the forms of the ſtatues well imitated from the life, and that the armours and draperies are finely ſtudied from the real objects. As ſuch, then, I view this excellent performance, where much ſatisfaction is received, and much information obtained of the progreſs of the arts and of the *coſtume* of this kingdom.

Whatever damage may have been done to this tomb and the chapel wherein it ſtands, I muſt conclude that it was perpetrated ſince their reparation in 1698, as the yet viſible care of that time muſt convince us of their then perfect ſtate. We muſt impute the cauſe to have ariſen from the entire neglect and deſertion of theſe important memorials of a noble family by thoſe in whom it certainly was a religious duty to have ſhewn, by their example, how much they venerated and protected the names and aſhes of their great predeceſſors, demonſtrating at the ſame time

time their lineal descent, and their right to enjoy their transmitted honours and their wide domains.

Not intending at present to enter into the causes which have reduced the Castle of this place to its present state of ruin and curtailment, I shall only observe, that its dimensions seem to have known no bounds, either in the lines of arrangement or in the altitude of the several stories. The great hall in particular can be traced out, as well as the kitchen and many chambers of state, &c.; wherein are to be found, in good preservation, rich doorways, chimney-pieces, arms, devices, and other ornamental accompaniments, which serve to confirm that this pile must have vied with any of its castellated competitors for architectural fame that this country has produced. And yet do not these sentiments take possession of our imaginations when engaged in the like survey of any other of our antient lordly abodes? How is it possible then to affix the meed of praise, since all these towering objects of renown have alike claims for wonder and commendation? If journeying round the land in former times, how endless must the track have been, that brought to the rising view such sights as these in all their triumph of array and pride of generous reception! Enchanting scenes! Enthusiasm must then have been one general impulse, inspiring each ardent soul to run the road of glory, in laws, in arts, in honour, and in arms!

How can I recall my thoughts, deep laid in Contemplation's cell, to blink with contemptuous scorn on the greater part of the modern villas, lodges, and pavilions, of our refined Nobility? Comparison might now draw forth a long list of *items* to drive these air-wove structures of a day into the nothingness of present architectural *improvement* and conveniency. But I turn from such vapours of inefficient abilities, which soon sink into that oblivion where Indifference and Forgetfulness hide them in one eternal night.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *June* 17.

THE "complexion" of your nameless correspondent, p. 406, cannot be "doubtful," or his intention in recommending the rambles of a pedestrian *Frenchman* in 1798. He should have put his name to the charge.

Yours, &c. Cornubius.

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

HAD the Historian of Taunton given any account of the *incumbents* of its church, he might have thrown some light on Mr. Joseph Allein, enquired after p. 407 (and see p. 517.)

Pandoxator, p. 407, is derived by Isidore Du Cange from *pandox*, a *guzzler*. *Pandochium* is a *public-house*; and *pandoxare* synonymous with *brasiare*, to *brew*, because it furnishes the accommodation of good liquor to all; q. d. *receptacle of all*, or *receiver-general*.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 23, r. cacabo.

P. 411. Does your correspondent enquire after Thomas Drax, who commanded in Ireland and Hanover in the reign of William and Anne; was lieutenant-general 1714; governor of Portsmouth and South-sea castle; and, 1716, general of foot and privy counsellor to Queen Anne and George I. whence perhaps he is called *honourable*, or after one of his ancestors?

Richard Fownes (not Flownes), of Stepleton, esq. died 1730. See his epitaph at Cranford, Middlesex. Hutchins's Dorset, 1. 179; Lysons's Middlesex parishes, 26.

Edward Berkeley, of Pill (not Pull) died 1609; his son and namesake 1707. Another Edward Berkeley, of Pill, was brother to William B. Portman, esq. who died 1761. Which of these was the colonel I know not.

P. 424. Arthur Hyde, esq. possessed Castle Hyde about 1750, having greatly improved his good old house. His ancestor, Sir Arthur, was made a knight banneret by Queen Elizabeth for his gallant behaviour, and raising a regiment in England at the time of the invasion by the invincible Armada. She afterwards granted him near 6000 acres in the county of Cork, which came to to the Crown by the attainder of Gerald earl of Desmond. He married the daughter of —— Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly called *Carigancdy*, or the rock of the shield, where stood a castle, said to have been built by the Mahonys. The upper grounds and sides of the Blackwater are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber-trees, which from the opposite side of the river make a fine appearance. The offices are new and well disposed; and to the South of the house is a large deer-park. Smith's Cork, I. 355, 356. G. G.

122. *An Hiſtorical Tour in* Monmouthſhire, *illuſtrated with Views, by Sir* R. C. Hoare, *Bart.; a new Map of the County, and other Engravings. By* William Coxe, *A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. Rector of* Bemerton *and* Stourton.

EVEN in the preſent age of elegant printing and ſuperb illuſtration, few works have been preſented to the publick ſo eminently entitled to admiration in that reſpect as the preſent production, in which upwards of 90 engravings, many of them from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare, are judiciouſly employed in making the reader acquainted with one of the moſt beautiful and romantic counties of Great Britain.

The publick is already accuſtomed to receive entertainment and inſtruction from the works of Mr. Coxe; his Travels in Switzerland and the Northern Regions of Europe diſplayed at once his taſte, judgment, and indefatigable deſire of information; his Memoirs of the great Whig Miniſter, Sir Robert Walpole, are a maſter-piece of compoſition, and a mine of political and hiſtorical intelligence; and the preſent work, which may be conſidered as a relaxation of the mind, after the enormous labour of Walpole's Life, is yet the relaxation of a man of taſte and learning. He conducts the reader through the county, deſcribing in glowing yet chaſte language the beauteous ſcenery and romantic elegancies of the circumjacent proſpect; narrating minutely, yet with ſuccinctneſs, the hiſtorical and biographical anecdotes which the ſcene brings to recollection, and detailing with preciſion the comparative views of the antient and improved ſtate of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of the county. In this tour we hold converſe with the mighty dead; we ſee revived the ſpectacle of their magnificence; and inſpect, with lively intereſt, the records of their valour, their virtues, and their failings. Through his whole work Mr. C. has obſerved the juſt medium between a ridiculous communicativeneſs and faſtidious reſerve; he has not wandered from his courſe in ſearch of exploded narratives of wonder; nor has he omitted any circumſtance, though of a light and unimportant caſt, which could contribute to the information or amuſement of his reader.

It is not leſs creditable to the author than to the ſcene of his peregrination to read the record he has ſo gratefully preſerved of the kindneſs and aſſiſtance which were laviſhed on him by the firſt characters, both for talents and opulence, in the county. Antient Britiſh courteſy and hoſpitality may be recognized on the one hand, while, on the other, we cannot fail to notice that urbanity and intelligence on which alone courteſy and hoſpitality can be permanently exerciſed.

The introduction is divided into three ſections, and compriſes an intereſting though brief account of the ſituation, boundaries, rivers, population, languages, and antient ſtate of the county under the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans. The Roman ſtations and roads, together with the antient encampments, caſtles, and churches, are indicated; and the courſe of the Julia ſtrata, from Bath to the confines of Glamorganſhire, are pointed out.

The tour is the aggregate of information collected, and obſervations made, during three ſeveral excurſions; it commences at the croſſing of the Severn, by the ferry called the New Paſſage, concerning which Mr. C. relates the following curious anecdote.

"The ferry over the new paſſage, which is certainly not leſs antient than that over the old paſſage, has, from time immemorial, belonged to the reſpectable family of Lewis of St. Pierre. An intereſting incident in the life of Charles the Firſt occaſioned its ſuppreſſion by Oliver Cromwell. The King, being purſued by a ſtrong party of the enemy, rode through Shire Newton, and croſſed the Severn, to Chiſell Pill, on the Gloucesterſhire ſide. The boat had ſcarcely returned before a corps of about 60 republicans followed him to the black rock, and inſtantly compelled the boatmen, with drawn ſwords, to ferry them acroſs. The boatmen, who were royaliſts, left them on a reef, called the Engliſh Stones, which is ſeparated from the Glouceſterſhire ſhore by a lake fordable at low water; but as the tide, which had juſt turned, flowed in with great rapidity, they were all drowned in attempting to croſs. Cromwell, informed of this event, aboliſhed the ferry, and it was not renewed till 1718. This renewal occaſioned a lawſuit between the family of St. Pierre and the Duke of Beaufort's guardians. In the courſe of the ſuit ſeveral witneſſes were called, and depoſitions taken, before a commiſſion of the High Court of Chancery, held at the Elephant coffee-houſe in Briſtol, which ſtated the undoubted right of

of Mr. Lewis, and incidentally mentioned the intereſting anecdote relating to the eſcape of Charles the Firſt."

The tour is purſued through Caerwent, Newport, Caerleon, Uſk, Raglan, Abergavenny, Pont-y-Pool, and Monmouth. Mr. C. then proceeds to Roſs, and down the Wye, by Tintern Abbey, to Chepſtow. At each of theſe places the country is deſcribed; the caſtles, and their founders and owners, commemorated; many fabulous legends are traced to their true ſource; and many miſtakes and errors, raſhly advanced or inconſiderately repeated, are rectified. From numerous inſtances we ſelect the following:

"Striguil caſtle is remarkable, in the Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire, not from its ſize or ſtrength, but from the general opinion that it was erected before the Conqueſt, and gave the title of Striguil to a branch of the antient family of Clare, once ſo powerful in theſe parts, the name of Strigulia to the adjacent region, and of Striguil to the caſtle and town of Chepſtow. This opinion, firſt advanced by Leland and Camden, and adopted by ſome modern topographers, does not appear conſonant to hiſtorical evidence or local obſervation. This caſtle was not antiently called Striguil; whereas Chepſtow was diſtinguiſhed at a very early period by that appellation. And, as the Gothic windows and doorways plainly prove an æra of conſtruction poſterior to the Conqueſt, at which time Chepſtow caſtle was erected, it was probably a caſtellated manſion, built by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke and Chepſtow, or Striguil, and called Striguil from its founder. The ſtyle of architecture accords with the æra in which he lived; and no part is as old as the Eaſtern and Southern ſides of Chepſtow caſtle."

Oldcaſtle naturally revives the recollection of Lord Cobham, whoſe character Mr. C. has thus judiciouſly delineated:

"Oldcaſtle was remarkable as the reſidence of the celebrated reformer, Sir John Oldcaſtle, Lord Cobham, who is called, by Horace Walpole, "the firſt author, as well as the firſt martyr, among our nobility." He aſſumed his name from this place, and became Lord Cobham in virtue of his marriage with Joan grand-daughter and heireſs of John Lord Cobham. He was a man of great talents, ſpirit, and courage; and, after being a diſſolute companion of Henry the Fifth, was, like his maſter, awakened to virtue by a ſenſe of religion. Diſguſted with the corruptions of the Church of Rome, and enlightened by the arguments of Wickliff, he became the chief of the Lollards, and ſhook, by his writings and example, the authority of the Roman ſee. His bitter reproaches againſt the Hierarchy excited perſecution; perſecution inflamed his ardent temper, and urged him to petulance of expreſſion and deeds of violence, which outraged even the tolerating ſpirit of Henry the Fifth. He was condemned for hereſy and rebellion; at the ſtake he diſplayed the greateſt calmneſs and intrepidity of mind, and gave an inſtance of ſingular enthuſiaſm, by requeſting favour for the Lollards ſhould he riſe again the third day. Poſterity have forgotten his defects in his virtues; the enthuſiaſt is loſt in the martyr; his death is an epoch in the annals of the Church; and the Reformation ſprung from his aſhes."

Deviating, as occaſion required, from his direct courſe, Mr. C. made numerous excurſions, in various directions, which have contributed greatly to the perfection of his work. Some are highly valuable and intereſting, particularly thoſe to the ſummits of the Sugar Loaf and Yſcared; to the ruins of Lanthony abbey, reſpecting which his curioſity was excited by his intelligent and judicious friend Mr. Wyndham; to the valleys of Ebwy and Souvy; and the celebrated grounds of Piercefield, the ſeat of the unfortunate and amiable Valentine Morris, Eſq.

From the biographical ſketches, which are numerous and intereſting, we ſhall offer no ſelection, but refer our readers to the work itſelf; but we ſhould deem ourſelves inexcuſable in omitting to detail the obſervations of Mr. C. on two ſuch remarkable perſonages as Geoffry of Monmouth and John of Kent. We do not mean, in this article, to enter into controverſy on the ſubject, but ſhall not be ſurpriſed if Mr. C. encounters conſiderable animadverſion from the antient Britons, for what they will term Saxon prejudices, and for his manner of treating King Arthur, the great hero of the Britiſh annals.

"Geoffrey of Monmouth. Tradition ſtill points out a ſmall apartment of the Priory as the library of Geoffrey of Monmouth; it bears, in the cieling and windows, remains of former magnificence, but it is much more modern than the age of Geoffrey: it is now converted into a ſchool-room. Although the century in which Geoffrey flouriſhed is known, yet neither his family, the time of his birth, nor the place of his education, is aſcertained; we are only informed that he was born

born in this town; probably educated in the Monaſtery, became arch-deacon of Monmouth, and was conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1152. By ſome he is called a monk of the Dominican order; but, according to Leland, without ſufficient authority: by others he is ſtyled a cardinal, but has no more claim to that dignity than his heroes have to the actions which he makes them perform. He wrote a treatiſe on the Holy Sacrament, and ſome miſcellaneous verſes on Merlin; yet neither of theſe performances would have reſcued his name from oblivion, had not chance made him the tranſlator of a Britiſh Hiſtory, preſented to him in the original language, by Walter, archdeacon of Oxford. This hiſtory has occaſioned a long controverſy, and divided the learned world as much as any other work ever given to the publick: by ſome it has been treated as a forgery impoſed upon the world by Geoffrey himſelf; by others the ground-work is conſidered as true, although the hiſtory, like moſt monkiſh writings, is mixed with childiſh fables and legendary tales. Thompſon, the tranſlator of the Britiſh Hiſtory, has written an elaborate vindication of the work, and defends Geoffrey with great ſkill and learning; but, after refuting the charge of forgery, he has failed in eſtabliſhing it as an hiſtorical performance; for he himſelf invalidates its authority by acknowledging that it was only ſuch an irregular account as the Britons were able to preſerve in thoſe times of deſtruction and confuſion; beſides ſome other romantic tales, which indeed might be traditions among the Welſh, and ſuch as Geoffrey might think entertaining ſtories for the credulity of the times. We have, however, no need of any other arguments than the confeſſion of Geoffrey himſelf, who acknowledges that the Hiſtory of Britain was not *wholly* a tranſlation of the Welſh manuſcript; he avows that he added ſeveral parts, particularly Merlin's prophecies, and inſerted ſome circumſtances which he had heard from that moſt learned hiſtorian Walter, archdeacon of Oxford." The controverſy is at length finally decided; and the beſt Welſh critics allow that Geoffrey's work was a vitiated tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Britiſh Kings, written by Tyſſilio, or St. Telian, biſhop of St. Aſaph, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century. Geoffrey, in his work, omitted many parts; made conſiderable alterations, additions, and interpolations; latiniſed many of the Britiſh appellations; and, in the opinion of a learned Welſhman, murdered Tyſſilio. We may therefore conclude, that Geoffrey ought to be no more cited as hiſtorical authority, than Amadis de Gaul, or the ſeven champions of Chriſtendom. But, whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to its authenticity, Geoffrey's Britiſh Hiſtory forms a new epoch in the literature of this country: and, next to the hiſtory of Charlemagne, by Turpin, probably written in the eleventh century, was the firſt production which introduced that ſpecies of compoſition called Romance. The work of Geoffrey is extremely entertaining, and his fables have been frequently cloathed in rhyme. In the thirteenth century, Robert, a monk of the abbey of Gloucester, wrote an hiſtory of England in verſe, in the Alexandrian meaſure, from Brutus to the reign of Edward the Firſt. Warton juſtly obſerves, in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, "That the tales have often a more poetical air in Jeffery's proſe, than in this rhyming chronicle, which is totally deſtitute of art or imagination; and, from its obſolete language, ſcarcely intelligible." This hiſtorical romance, however, was not only verſified by monkiſh writers, but ſupplied ſome of our beſt poets with materials for their ſublime compoſitions. Spenſer, in the ſecond book of his "Faerie Queen", has given,

'A chronicle of Briton kings,
From Brute to Arthur's rayne;'

in which he adorns the genealogy with poetical images, and introduces it with a ſublime addreſs to Queen Elizabeth, who was proud of tracing her deſcent from the Britiſh line.

'Thy name, O Soveraine, thy realm and race,
From this renowmed prince derived arre,
Who mightily upheld that royal mace,
Which now thou bear'ſt, to thee deſcended farre [warre,
From mighty kings and conquerours in
Thy fathers and grandfathers of old,
Whoſe noble deeds above the northern ſtarre,
Immortal fame for ever hath enroll'd;
As in that *olde man's booke* they were in order told.'

"In this hiſtorical romance is alſo to be found the affecting hiſtory of Leir King of Britain, the eleventh in ſucceſſion after Brutus, who divided his kingdom between Gonorilla and Regan his two eldeſt daughters, and diſinherited the youngeſt daughter Cordeilla. Being ungratefully treated by his elder daughters, he was reſtored to the crown by Cordeilla, who eſpouſed Aganippus, King of the Franks. From this account the divine Bard of Avon ſelected his incomparable tragedy of "King Lear;" but improved the pathos by making the death of Cordeilla (which name he ſoftened, after the example of Spenſer, into Cordelia) precede that of Lear, while, in the original ſtory, the aged father is reſtored to his kingdom, and ſurvived by Cordeilla. Milton ſeems to have been particularly fond of Geoffrey's tales, to which he was indebted for the beautiful fiction of Sabrina, in the maſk of "Comus." In his youth he even formed the deſign of making the early period of the Britiſh hiſtory, from Brutus

Brutus to Arthur, the subject of an epic poem. The poetical language of Milton was peculiarly suited to this species of romance; he would have exalted the legends of Geoffrey, and enriched with the finest imagery the incantations and prophecies of Merlin, the heroic deeds of Vortimer, Aurelius, and Uther Pendragon.

'And what resounds,
In fable or romance, of Uther's son,
Begirt with British and armoric knights.'

"But we have no reason to regret that, in his more mature age, he relinquished this design, and composed an epic poem on a still more sublime plan.

'Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden.'

"Dryden composed a dramatic opera on the subject of King Arthur, or the British Worthy, whom he has finely described.

'In battle brave,
But still serene, in all the stormy war,
Like Heaven above the clouds; and, after fight,
As merciful and kind to vanquish'd foe,
As a forgiving God.'

"He intended also to write an epic poem, either on the subject of Arthur, or of the Black Prince. This great author, who possessed the true taste of poetry, and excelled in that fairy kind of writing which depends upon the force of imagination, proposed to introduce, as supernatural agents, the guardian angels of kingdoms, or tutelary genii, and thus accommodate to Christian use the philosophy of Plato.—At one period of his life, Pope resolved to undertake what Milton and Dryden relinquished. He even drew a plan of an epic poem on the subject of Brutus and the establishment of the British Monarchy, which is published by Ruffhead; it is extensive and diversified, and capable of great effect, if wrought with fancy, spirit, and dignity. Although the poetical powers of Pope were inferior to those of Milton and Dryden, yet he has given evident proofs that he possessed the genius of invention, by the beautiful machinery of the sylphs and gnomes in the "Rape of the Lock." I feel much regret that Dryden or Pope did not proceed in their intended work, as we have no epic poem in our language on any great subject of national history, except the miserable productions of Blackmore." ...

"As Newcastle teems with tales of sprites and elves, so Grosmont rings with the atchievements of JOHN OF KENT, whose exploits almost eclipse the adventures of Baron Munkhausen. Old and young women, men and boys, unite in relating, with extreme volubility, and without the smallest disagreement, a series of extraordinary tales concerning this wonderful personage. Like Dr. Faustus, he is said to have made a compact with the devil; but, more successful than the Doctor, he evaded the conditions of his covenant, and outwitted the prince of darkness, both in his life and at his death. Among the early specimens of his magical skill, while a farmer's boy in the vicinity, he confined a number of crows, which he was ordered to keep from the corn, in an old barn without a roof, that he might visit Grosmont fair! 'And sure enough,' said the old woman who told me the anecdote, 'they were there; for they made a terrible clatter, and would not fly away till Jack himself came and released them!' Kentchurch house, the neighbouring seat of the Scudamore family, by whom he was hired as a servant, became afterwards the scene of his marvellous exploits, which it would be tedious to recount. But the feat of all others, which most endears his memory to the inhabitants of Grosmont, was the construction of the bridge over the Monnow, leading to Kentchurch; it is called John of Kent's bridge, and is said to have been built in one night by one of his familiar spirits. 'But it could not be the devil, Sir,' added the relater of the tale, 'for he would never have done so good an action.' An old tomb-stone, in the church yard, close to the East wall of the chancel, is said to cover his body; and the legend reports, that he was interred under the wall to evade the conditon of his compact; which stipulated, that, if buried either within the church or out of the church, he should become the property of Satan. At the time of both my visits to Grosmont, this tomb was covered with a quantity of rubbish, which prevented me from inspecting it; but I was informed by the clerk, and by many other persons, that it contained no inscription. A cellar at Kentchurch house is still shewn as the stable where he kept horses, on which he traversed the air with the speed of Lapland witches; and his portrait on wood, painted in oil, of which an engraving is annexed, is likewise there preserved. The family of Kentchurch, to whom I applied for the true character and actions of this reputed sorcerer, could afford no specific or positive information. According to tradition, he was a monk, educated at one of the universities, and remarkable for his learning; in an age of ignorance his acquirements excited the attention of his contemporaries, and, like Friar Bacon, he was esteemed, by the vulgar, a necromancer. A Latin translation of the Bible, on vellum, which was either made or copied by him, was preserved in the family, but has been long mislaid or destroyed. Various opinions have been entertained concerning this mysterious personage. According to some he was the JOHN OF KENT, Gwent, or

Went, a Franciſcan, thus mentioned by Leland: 'He was bred in Wales, and ſo ardently followed the moſt celebrated ſchools of the Franciſcans at Oxford, and made ſuch improvements in profound learning, that he was the wonder of all his religious brethren.' According to the antiquities of the Engliſh Franciſcans, he was born at Chepſtow, became profeſſor and doctor of divinity, and, on account of his extraordinary virtue, was choſen miniſter provincial of the order in England. He wrote many learned and pious works, particularly commentaries on the maſter of the ſentences, ſermons to the people, and diſputed queſtions. He died in 1348; and the Catalogue of the Provincial Miniſters ſays of him, 'Brother John Went, Doctor of Oxford, who wrought miracles in his life-time, lies at Hereford.' Baker, in his chronicle, mentions another John of Kent among the men of learning in the reign of Henry the Third. According to others, he was a bard of Owen Glendower, and became domeſticated in the family on the defeat of his chieftain, whoſe daughter married a Scudamore. A tradition, however, ſtill prevails, that an old wizard, diſguiſed in a ſhepherd's habit, once roamed about in the neighbourhood of Grosmont, frequented Kentchurch houſe, and was buried privately under the ſtone in the churchyard, below the Eaſt window of the chancel, which is called John of Kent's tombſtone. A reſpectable perſon, long reſident in the village of Kentchurch, from whom I derived this information, conjectures that this wizard was Owen Glendower himſelf, who, when proſcribed, wandered about in a ſhepherd's habit, and took refuge with one of his daughters. It is likewiſe remarkable, that the place of Owen Glendower's death or ſepulture has never been poſitively aſcertained; ſome ſuppoſe, though without ſufficient authority, that he was interred at Mortington in Herefordſhire, the ſeat of one of his ſons-in-law; others, with ſtill leſs probability, that he was buried in the cathedral of Bangor. A curious paſſage from the Memoirs of Owen Glendower is here ſubmitted to the reader (p. 73). A. D 1415, death put a period to Owen's life and miſery upon the eve of St. Matthew. Some ſay he died at his daughter Scudamore's, others at his daughter Mornington's houſe. They had both harboured him in his forlorn condition. They ſay he was fain to go up and down, diſguiſed in a ſhepherd's habit, to his daughter's and other friends' houſes. Where Owen was buried cannot now be aſcertained; but my countrymen, whether from tradition or conjecture, I know not, ſuppoſe a grave under the great window in the South aiſle wall of Bangor cathedral to be his place of interment. This mural monument is ſingular, and much noticed; it lies within the wall, having a hollow arch over it, and a ſhort buttreſs to ſupport it. The ſtone, which is of the grit kind, has no inſcription on it, or any adornment beſides a large ill-formed croſs. Humphrey, a late Biſhop of Bangor, and a great antiquary, did not credit this report, but firmly believed, from a paſſage in Giraldus's Itinerary, that it was the mauſoleum of Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales, A D. 1138."

123. *Voyage pittoreſque de la* Syrie, &c.

TO our account of this work, in pp. 142, 143, we have to add two more numbers. N° XVI. contains

Fragments found in the ruins of Palmyra.

Tombs on the road from Hhems to Baalbek.

Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek.

A ſection lengthwiſe.

Remains of an Ionic temple on the road from Tyre to Ptolemais [St. John d'Acre], before you reach the tower called the *Nakoura*.

Portion of the *Arneca* in Cyprus, ſeen from the Venetian conſul's houſe.

View of a moſque near the great church at *Famagouſtra* in Cyprus.

N° XVII.

Part of the encloſure of the temple of the Sun at Palmyra.

Plan and elevation of a temple or monument almoſt entire at Palmyra.

Temple of Neptune at Palmyra.

Geometrical niche of a ruined tomb in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Entablature and capitals of the ſepulchral monument of the kings of Judah.

Ditto of the tombs of Zechariah and Abſalom.

Of the *Voyage pittoreſque de l'Iſtrie & de la Dalmatie*, N° VII. contains

General view of *Trieſte*.

General plan of Dioclefian's palace at *Spalatro*.

One of its gates, and three bas-reliefs found in its ruins.

Section and bas-reliefs in the temple of Jupiter there.

Ornaments of the gate, and of the entablatures and interior, of the temple of Eſculapius.

Outer view of the temple of Jupiter — dreſs of the inhabitants near *Salona*, and view of part of the aqueduct.

N° IX.

General view of the caſtle of *Lueg* or *Predjam*.

Plan, elevation, and ſections, of the amphitheatre at *Pola*.

View

View of part of the veſtibule of Dioclesian's palace, looking towards the temple of Eſculapius.

Inſide view of the temple of Jupiter at Spalatro, and a fragment from the ruins of Salona. In the dome of this temple we ſee the fan work of Gothic roofs, and an upper ſtory like thoſe in Gothic churches, except in the ſtyle of architecture.

View under the galleries of the temple of Jupiter, looking towards the grand veſtibule.

Sarcophagi, ſphinxes, and bas-reliefs at Spalatro.

N° X.

View of the gulph in which the *Rueca* loſes itſelf, 600 feet below *S. Canciano.*

Elevation and plans of different monuments at Pola.

General plan of the city and environs of Spalatro.

General view of Dioclesian's palace, from the great colonade and the harbour.

Another from the golden gate, looking towards Mount Maregliano.

N° XI.

View of the entrance of the great canal at Trieſte.

General view of Spalatro.

Exterior geometrical elevations of Dioclesian's palace.

Part of the great veſtibule of the temple of Dioclesian, looking to the temple of Jupiter.

General view of the great veſtibule, called *Piazza del' duomo.*

N° XII.

Map of Iſtria and Dalmatia, to illuſtrate the travels of Caſſas over thoſe countries.

General view of Pola, the amphitheatre, the two temples, &c.

Entablature, frieze, and ornaments, of the triumphal arch at Pola.

General view of the coaſt of Dalmatia between Fran and Spalatro, from the middle of the canal.

Sections of Dioclesian's palace.

With this number has been delivered a liſt of ſubſcribers in France or its dominions, and an addreſs to the publick from the editors, Nee and Bariz, ſtating their public-ſpiritedneſs in undertaking ſuch a work, the returns for the expence of which have not been equal to the rapidity of their deliveries in the "*general poverty*" *(la penurie generale* *).

* Is France then, which has plundered Europe, *poor?* and England, which has almoſt exhauſted herſelf to reſiſt her devaſtations, comparatively *rich?* Does *this* iſland relieve diſtreſs, and promote ſcience? and *that* continent ſtarve her ſick and afflicted, and deſcribe the monuments of antient art, while ſhe maſſacres and plunders the nations who count them their inheritance? EDIT.

At length we receive, as N° VIII. ſome portion of letter-preſs, 16 folio ſheets, printed by Didot, ſen. to illuſtrate theſe picturesque views, and to tell us that Spon and Weſler (*Wheeler*), Fortis and Norris, have treated the ſubject ſuperficially, and Adams "like an Engliſhman, that is, with a relative philoſophy, with that national egotiſm which conſiders England as all, and the reſt of the world as nothing. In general, the Engliſh do not travel like other men, and frequently in their accounts the deſire of appropriating to themſelves *(s'approprier)* preſſes before the deſire of informing themſelves *(s'inſtruire).*" We have then the antient hiſtory of theſe countries under the Romans, and their complicated oppreſſions, cloſed by a ſentiment fully applicable to thoſe of modern times: "Thus do oppreſſors carry their criminality to their tombs, and the ſucceſſive races of men paſſing with the ages have a right to demand of them an account of virtues which they have not *." Iſtria owed all its luſtre, of which it ſtill ſhews ſuch ſplendid remains, to the retirement of Dioclesian, after he had reſigned the empire, at 59, and indulged his taſte for building, which he gratified during his reign, at Spalatro, where he ſtarved himſelf to death at 68, to avoid aſſaſſination, and, after his deceaſe, things reverted to the former ſtate of oppreſſion. Heraclius gave up Dalmatia to the Croates and Servii, to deliver it from the Huns. It finally fell under the dominion of the Venetians, and was a ſubject of conteſt between them and the Turks, who, in the middle of the 16th century, got poſſeſſion of ſeveral places in it; while others remained to the Uſioques, Morlaques, Haiduks, the ſecond of whom are the moſt civilized people of the three. Their manners and cuſtoms are here detailed. Here the 1ſt part cloſes.

Part II. introduces Caſſas ſetting out on his travels, under the auſpices of a

* "*Ainſi les oppreſſeurs ſont encore criminels dans la tombe, & les races en paſſant avec les ſiecles, ſont en droit de leur demander compte des vertus qu'elles n'ont pas.*"

Dilettanti

Dilettanti Society, 1782, first to make views of *Trieste*, but his aim was to make drawings, afterwards, of all places where the Romans had left any monuments. Some French and Milanese friends took up the plan, but soon left the draftsman to himself; and our countrywoman, Lady Craven, has recorded his progress in her travels, 1792.

The present account is intituled, "Voyage historique & pittoresque de l'Istrie & de la Dalmatie. Par le C. Cassas, Artiste, et redigé par Joseph Lavallie, Membre de la Societe Philotechnique. Premiere Livraison du Texte."

124. *A Description of the Works of antient and modern* Rome, *particularly in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. To which is added, a Tour through the Cities and Towns in the Environs of that Metropolis. Carefully collated, with the best Authorities, by* I. Salmon, *late of* Rome. *In two Volumes, embellished with beautiful Engravings, from original Designs* [by Edwards, under the direction of W. Byrne] 1798.

SINCE the publication of Venuti's "Roma antica & moderna," we do not recollect a more useful or better digested compendium, or guide, either for travellers actually visiting this capital of the world, or for antiquaries in their closets. The antient and modern buildings and objects are happily mixed. It is impossible to abridge it, or to make particular selections from it.

Is there not a little inaccuracy in making Suetonius and Dio say, that Augustus received the Sibylline oracle when he purified the thunderstruck Capitol? (p. 56.) "And in p. 62, can "*Ungariæ*," as inscribed on the pedestal of a figure, and "Imperii Romani Provincia," be antique? What is "the Peace of Palmyra?" (p. 65.)

"In the first room (at the Capitol), the walls are lined with fragments and inscriptions, with a cornice uniting them together, distributed according to order of time, from Tiberius to Theodorus, 122 are marked with the Imperial numbers; and over the door is an inscription, in large character, 'Augustus, Augustæ, Cæsares et Consules.' Each of these inscriptions has furnished much subject of investigation and study to antiquarians. They are a specie[s] of medals, to establish historical facts; and many are the learned works to which they have given rise." (p. 65.) Can these be the Fasti Consulares engraved by Piranesi? The description of the Capitoline Museum is more copious than we recollect to have seen: but we are at a loss to comprehend whose is the head bearing the name of "Gabriel Faernus Crem.; a man of great eminence;" or, the bust with the name of "M. Aurelius *Anaiclion*;" or, the "scarce bust of *Torcio*, in the name of the artist." (p. 78.) What are removed to Paris are noticed.

It cannot be expected that we should select from so miscellaneous a detail; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of describing the Villa Albani, about half amile from the Porta Salaria. "This most noble casino and delightful villa, so universally and justly celebrated, was erected in the greatest taste and magnificence by Cardinal Alexander Albani. It was formed out of a vineyard, and contains a great number of antient monumental statues, busts, basso relievos, inscriptions, alabaster columns, and many other curiosities, displayed in such order and beauty, that its magnificence astonishes every spectator. This house has a spacious portico, which is supported by Egyptian columns, and adorned with fine basso relievos, and the statues of the Cæsars; among which that of Domitian merits particular observation, being the only entire one of this emperor. In the middle of each of the large rooms, on each side, is a vase of flowered alabaster, 10 palms in diameter, placed on bases of granite. To the right is the chapel, which is adorned with gold and precious marble. Under the altar is the body of the martyr Anticola. To the left of the principal stairs, in an oblong hall, are two massive columns of giallo antico, finely polished; and in the gallery are two statues of goddesses; one of them the finest Pallas extant; the other representing Juno nursing Bacchus, whom she holds in her arms. By the sides of the statues are the scarcest basso relievos, with figures almost as large as life. On the pilasters are some very fine antique Mosaics, and over the doors are represented various kinds of antient animals, of unrivalled workmanship. The cieling is painted by Cav. Mengs. The apartments adjoining this gallery are adorned with the finest productions of art the antients or moderns could boast. That on the left finishes with a cabinet enriched with statues, figures of bronze, busts of alabaster, basso relievos, large vases of porphyry and of alabaster, and adorned with

with a pavement of antient Moſaic. The other, on the right, finiſhes alſo with a cabinet finely ornamented. Deſcending to the two lateral porticoes, which are alſo ſupported by granite columns, and full of fine ſtatues, we find, between the columns of one of the porticoes, buſts of the moſt celebrated generals of antiquity, and in the other thoſe of antient philoſophers, poets, and rhetoricians. In the room on the left are two large columns, one of which is of flowered alabaſter, in one piece, and the room is ornamented with baſſo relievos and termini of alabaſter. This leads to another chamber, very rich in figures, baſſo relievos, inſcriptions, and other pieces of antiquity. Adjoining this is a ſmall Ionic temple of the Epheſian Drana, whoſe ſtatue is placed on a baſe of figures in relief. The ſemicircular portico, in the other part of the garden, is ſupported, like the former, by columns of granite and marble, and in the middle are ſix ſtatues of Egyptian baſaltes, and one of alabaſter, twice the natural ſize. Under the fountain, in the middle of the garden, are four very curious figures of Atlas, ſupporting on their ſhoulders a large baſin of Egyptian granite. Returning to the palace within the railing are three compartments; on the two ſide ones, which are ſupported by columns, are ſome recumbent figures of river gods with large vaſes, of which the middle one is the river Nile. The cieling is ſupported by two very fine Cariatides. In the upper garden are three fiſh-ponds, of which the middle one has a large baſin of Egyptian granite in its centre. The gardens are every where decorated with ſtatues and columns ſupporting buſts, and the ſteps adorned with ſphinxes; 200 columns of various ſorts of marble are diſperſed through the villa, which is ſuppoſed to be an exact repreſentation of an antient country habitation." (pp. 207, 208.) This is the prince, of whom Winkelman, who was ſo deſervedly patronized by him, ſays, that he was the firſt protector of the arts and the ſtudies of antiquity in Europe, and the moſt enlightened judge of both. Preface to "Monumenti antichi inediti," ſo many of which are taken from this ſuperb collection, plundered and diſperſed by the French, who proclaimed its owner a traitor, and confiſcated his property, and totally deſtroyed this palace. See Duppa in our vol. LXIX. p. 1051.

"The villa, noble palace, and garden of Medici were erected by Cardinal Ricci about 1550 after a deſign of Annibal Lippi; but Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici, afterwards Leo XI. magnificently adorned it with antient ſtatues, buſts, baſſo relievos, and paintings, beſides a ſmall obeliſk and two uncommonly large baſins of oriental granite: all theſe fine antiquities are now removed to Florence. (p. 214.)

We are rather ſurprized to read here that Pliny aſſerts that Cæſar dedicated to Venus Genetrix a cuiraſs of *perle Britanniche* inſtead of *Britiſh pearls.* (p. 260.)

In the palace Borgheſe library are "three ſlabs of white marble, almoſt ſimilar to the ſaline, but of a totally different texture, being elaſtic in every part, and inſtantly returning like a cork to their former ſtate after being preſſed. They were dug up in 1768 in the villa of Monte Diagone above Freſcati, are 4 palms high, 2½ broad, and were brought here for the examination of naturaliſts." (p. 276.)

The church of St. Lucia *della Tinta* takes its name from the antient temple of Dis and Proſerpine, afterwards dedicated to St. Lucia. (p. 277.) The name *Tinta* is not explained.

Mr. S. ſuppoſes the Pantheon, being ſituated in the loweſt part of the Campus Martius, to have been erected to preſerve the memory of the *Palus Capreæ*, near which Romulus was killed and ſecretly buried; for the Romans preſerved it with the profoundeſt ſuperſtition, and dedicated it to all the Gods, that they might aſſiſt them in their undertakings, and ſecure them in the enjoyment of their conqueſts." (p. 286) This obſervation certainly wants elucidation.

The ſecond volume of this uſeful guide was publiſhed in 1800.

The palace Juſtiniani e Patrizi was furniſhed with 500 ſtatues, buſts, and precious marbles, found in the ruins of the Baths of Nero oppoſite to it. Two large volumes of the baſſo relievos have been publiſhed.

The Circus Agonale [*is*] is now called *Piazza Navona*, from its reſemblance to the form of a ſhip. A weekly market is held in it, and, on the Sundays in Auguſt, is filled with water for the amuſement of the people.

"The palace Maſſimi, beſides a collection of antique marbles, is remarkable for adjoining to" the houſe (poſſeſſed

feſſed by Pietro Maffini) in 1455, in which was executed the firſt piece of *printing* from types, founded by Conrade Suveynheyn and Arnold Pannatrix, both Germans. The firſt books printed were the work of St. Auguſtin on the City of God, and thoſe of Lactantius Firmianus." (p. 81.)

The temple, ſuppoſed to be that of *Janus Quadrifrons*, with four open arches repreſenting the year over which Janus preſided, and twelve niches repreſenting the months, was more probably one of the two *Fornici* erected by Stertinius in the Forum Boarium. (51.)

Of the Circus Maximus, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills, now occupied by gardens and rude buildings, remain only ſome arches toward the Palatine hill, corruptedly called Santa Maria a Cerchi from a ſmall chapel built by the Cenchi family. (p. 58.)

The Porta Latina and church of St. John the Evangeliſt deſerve to be noticed, as explanatory of a ſubject treated of in our p. 324. "This gate derives its name from the road that led to *the* Latium, a celebrated province of the Romans, and famous in hiſtory for having been the origin of the Latin tongue, which ſpread through the world, and was honoured by all nations, even the Greeks, who counted thoſe as unworthy to be their magiſtrates, who did not quickly underſtand it. This gate, notwithſtanding its antiquity, has never changed its name or *ſcite*, although *the* Latium is now called Campania. Near this is the church of St. John, called by the eccleſiaſtical writers "ante Portam Latinam," and built on the ruins of the temple of the Epheſian Diana, becauſe here that holy apoſtle was put into a cauldron of boiling oil by the Gentiles, as a puniſhment for having reproached that goddeſs. On the left is a round chapel, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, and called *in Oleo*, becauſe here is ſuppoſed to have been placed the cauldron, in which he was put, but he came out without receiving any injury; and being exiled to the iſland of Patmos, there wrote his Apocalypſe." (p. 67, 68.)

The Mauſoleum of Scipio Africanus is ſtripped of every ornament. (p. 70.) The inſcriptions and buſts may be ſeen in our vol. LVII. p. 287.

The paintings in the inſide of the ſepulchral pyramid of Ceſtius are ſaid (p. 81) to be well preſerved, and the colours freſh. We have read in ſome travellers that they had ſuffered much from the ſmoke of torches and other inſults.

"Very coarſe and curious is the ſtructure of the ſmall ruin called the Palace of *Pilate*; or by ſome that of *Cola di Rienzo*, tribune of the people." (p. 94.)

In the iſland Tiberina ſtood the ſtatue of Julius Cæſar, that *turned from Weſt to Eaſt in fine weather.* (p. 101.) On the ſide of the church of St. Bartholomew is ſtill to be ſeen a pile of large ſtones in form of a ſhip: alſo the ſerpent of Eſculapius may be obſerved, cut on a ſtone. (p. 102.)

The Caſino del Vaſcello was erected by Elpidio Benedetti, agent of Lewis XIV. in form of a ſhip. (p. 130.) Such was the form of the front of the new hotel in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, erected by Admiral Ruſſel.

The Monte del Pieta is a bank, eſtabliſhed in 1539, to lend money to the poor, who brought pledges for ſecurity of their debts without taking intereſt. The money lent, amounting only to 30 crowns, is gratis; but, above that ſum, two crowns are paid annually for every 100. The pledges are kept here for 18 months, then ſold by public ſale, and the money lent ſtopped; but the overplus of the gain is returned to the owners of the pledges. (p. 152.) With a ſimilar view was paſſed our late act, compelling a ſale of pledges at periodical times by public auction.

In a private oratory, in which the Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity officiate, in the church of that name, every *Saturday* a Dominican friar preaches to the Jews, who on that day are *obliged* to ſend 100 Jews and 50 Jeweſſes. (p. 152.) We ſhould like to know the effect of theſe diſcourſes, and the number of the ſons and daughters of Iſrael annually converted; ſuch an event making ſuch a noiſe in a proteſtant country. See our vol. LXX. p. 648. A place at Rome, called "the *Ghetto*, is allotted for their confinement for abuſing the too great condeſcenſion of the Popes, who permitted them to live among the Chriſtians without diſtinction. At length, however, Paul IV. ordered them to wear a yellow veil over their hats, that they ſhould be abhorred and held as ſlaves by all nations, and not be permitted to have lands

lands or ſervants, aſſigning for their employment the buying and ſelling of old clothes" (an employment they are ready enough to take up in Proteſtant countries without the interference of authority); "and, laſtly, conſidering them as infectious perſons, obliged them to remain incloſed in this place, which is the moſt vile part of Rome, ſeparated from all others, and ſurrounded with walls. Here they have but one ſchool; the popes treating them with that rigour, that the teſtimony of their captivity and the loſs of their ſynagogue and prieſthood ſhould be preſerved, thus proving to the world that Chriſt, the true Meſſiah, is come, and facilitating their converſion, which frequently happens." (p. 157.)

The palace of the Cancellaria is one of the firſt edifices built in Rome, with good regular architecture after the *corrupt Gothic* taſte. (p. 163.)

In the palace Pichini in the Piazza Farneſe is a wolf of incomparable workmanſhip. Here was alſo a ſtatue of the Bonus Eventus, ſculptured by Praxiteles, or, as Pliny writes, by Euphranor. (p. 167.) The antient palace Sforza Ceſarini is of Gothic ſtructure. (p. 187.)

The deſcription of St. Peter's church occupies 25 pages, and is incapable of abridgement. In the Sacriſty is "an *archive* with many antient *codicil* manuſcripts, among which is one of St. Hilary, a very antient book of the Pſalms, and others of ſacred hiſtory, in which are beautiful miniatures by Giotto." (p. 232.)

The tribunal of the *Inquiſition*, firſt eſtabliſhed in 1536 by Paul. III. has a palace in this capital. (p. 233.)

Mr. S. thinks it *very remarkable*, that the bread baked in the pope's baker's oven is ſuperior to any other in Rome. (p. 238.)

Porta *Pertuſa* on the ſummit of the Vatican hill takes its name from its *antient ſmallneſs*, but was enlarged and ornamented with good architecture by Leo X. (p. 238.)

"The Vatican library, 400 paces in length, adorned and enriched with the ſpoils of many European libraries, and other parts of the world, remains unrivalled." (p. 249.) This is not ſtrictly true; it having been plundered by the French before 1800, as alſo the ſtatues, &c. from the Caſino di Belvedere, enumerated in p. 262.

In 1500 was diſcovered under ground a church in form of a baſilica, with three aiſles, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſpot where Conſtantine defeated Maxentius, who periſhed in the Tiber by the ſeparating of the crouded bridge of *boats* (p. 273); which, by the bye, is repreſented in all paintings as a bridge of *ſtone*, or Pons Emilianus.

The deſcription of the city of Rome cloſes here, followed by deſcriptions of ſome of the moſt celebrated cities, towns, and other places in the environs; the province of Sabina, the city of *Tivoli*, and the ſurprizing ruins of Adrian's villa, wherein have been found a vaſt number of ſtatues, buſts, baſſo relievos, precious marble, and metals; the admiration of artiſts of every deſcription. *Paleſtrino* and the ruins of the temple of Fortune, of which "the wonderful piece of Moſaic, repreſenting Alexander the Great, renowned in all nations, is no contemptible relick." (p. 288.) *Fraſcati*, the two villas *Borgheſe*, *Velitri*, the villa *Borgiano*, in which is a coin of Alexander the Great in *ſilver*, and Egyptian paper, called Papyrus, written upon in Greek. (p. 291.) *Albano*, *Caſtel Gandolfo*, *Ariccia*, *Nemis*, *Genſano*, *Lavinia*, Antium or *Nettuno*, *Ardea*, and *Prattica*, the antient *Laurentina*, two towns *buried* and a third in the ſame ſtate, not named: *Oſtia*, *Porto Romano*, *Silva Candida*, and *Civita Vecchia*, *Cere*, *Veii* or *Nota Farneſe*, the royal palace of *Caprarola*, built by Cardinal Alexander Farneſe, nephew of Paul III. We are preſented at p. 316 with a deſcription of the Villa Albani; p. 345, appendix to the Villa Borgheſe; p. 347, deſcription of the works of art found at *Gabii*, 12 miles from Rome, between the road to Tivoli and Fraſcati, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in 1792; great part of which were removed to the latter villa.

124. *Juſtification of the Right of every well-educated Phyſician of fair Character and mature Age, reſiding within the Juriſdiction of the College of Phyſicians of* London, *to be admitted a Fellow of that Corporation, if found competent upon Examination in Learning and Skill. Together with an Account of thoſe Licentiates who lately attempted to eſtabliſh that Right, including the Pleadings of the Counſel and the Opinion of the Judges, as taken in Short Hand by Mr.* Gurney. *By* Chriſtian Stanger, *M. D.*

THIS queſtion is at length decided; and, after a full and impartial view of it,

it, we are of opinion, it has been decided with great propriety and juſtice*. The college has a full right of forming its own bye-laws, and of regulating the terms of admiſſion, excluding all who have not been educated in the Engliſh univerſity, the propereſt of all criteria, and limiting the number of occaſional admiſſions at *the wicket*, as the term is. Great part of this work conſiſts of arguments of counſel in the late conteſt, illuſtrated with notes which do not appear always to ſerve that cauſe which Dr. S. undertakes to defend.

126. ÆGYPTIACA; *or, Obſervations on certain Antiquities of* Egypt. *(Concluded from p. 428.)*

THE learned Profeſſor, having proved in the preceding portion of his Obſervations, that the three hypotheſes of Montagu, of Brotier, and of the eſteemed Michaelis, are fallacious, now proceeds to ſtate to the publick his own rational conjectures relative to the æra in which the pillar aſſigned to Pompey was erected, and the real ſovereign by whom it was raiſed; who, as we have already hinted at the cloſe of our former remarks, was Ptolemy Philadelphus, anxious to give the Egyptians a noble and wonderful ſpecimen of Greek architectural ſcience in the capital of his new empire.

Having demonſtrated that the true and literal ſignification of the Arabic words *Amûd Iſſawâri* is *the Column of the Pillars*, that is, the moſt magnificent and beautiful of the four hundred columns with which, in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, it is ſaid to have been ſurrounded, our author proceeds to collect together all the ſcattered accounts to be met with concerning the Alexandrian temple of Serapis, the moſt ſuperb of all the heathen fanes, except the Roman Capitol itſelf. Roſſinus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tacitus, and other early hiſtorians, both claſſical and ſacred, are cited, to prove the exiſtence of its vaſt quadrangles, its lofty columns, its ſpacious windows, and the hundred marble ſteps by which the adoring crowds aſcended to the ſanctuary of the god, and the deity himſelf, of ſuch ſtupendous dimenſions that with his right hand he touched one ſide of the roof of the temple, and with his left the other. The body of this mighty idol was compoſed of an aſſemblage of all the moſt precious metals and coſtly woods; and the very walls of the interior ſhrine were of ſolid gold. Of this noble ſtructure, begun by the firſt and completed by the ſecond Ptolemy, during all the dynaſty of thoſe ſovereigns, the glory remained unimpaired, and it was hallowed as the choſen reſidence of the greateſt and moſt venerated divinity of the Egyptians. In the ſubſequent extract will be found Dr. White's account of the decaying worſhip and final demolition in the fourth century of this antient temple by the command of the emperor Theodoſius, with ſome other pertinent reflections on the general view and policy of the Ptolemys in erecting thoſe public edifices of ſtriking grandeur at Alexandria which have immortalized their names.

"But the pure light of the Goſpel was now diſperſing the gloom of Paganiſm, and the tutelar deity of Alexandria was ſoon to be deprived of his uſurped dominion. The firſt ſignal of his diſgrace and downfall was the removal of the Nilometer from his temple, by the command of Conſtantine. His final ruin was accompliſhed by the Archbiſhop Theophilus, who zealouſly executed the decree of Theodoſius againſt his image and temple. At this time his idol was broken in pieces, the golden walls which enſhrined him laid in ruins; and, in the ſubſequent reign of Arcadius, a Chriſtian church was erected on the ſpot which had been occupied by the temple.

"But though the temple, which formed a part of the Serapeum, was thus raſed to the ground, the religious zeal of Theophilus did not prompt him to deſtroy the remainder of the edifice. Its ſpacious courts and ſtately columns ſtill continued to be the admiration of the world. This we collect from the Arabic hiſtorians, whom we are ſoon to take for our guides.

"In the preceding account, formed from the ſcanty materials ſupplied by Greek and Roman writers, no attempt has been made to fix the Site of the Serapeum. It is indeed a difficulty which ſome writers have acknowledged, and others avoided; and thoſe who profeſs to decide the queſtion, have been more prodigal of conjecture than of proof. My own ſentiments on this ſubject I reſerve for another Section. I will cloſe this by requeſting the reader's attention to the conduct of the two firſt Ptolemys; which it may be uſeful to recollect in the courſe of our future inquiries. For their zealous ſupport of men of talents and learning, theſe Princes have been deſervedly celebrated in every ſucceeding age; but in doing this they had aſſuredly ſomething more

* See, however, p. 485.

more in view than merely to gratify their taſte for literature, or to obtain a ſplendid name among the munificent patrons of art and ſcience. There appears at leaſt to be an evident and appropriate benefit, which they were well aware this meaſure would confer upon their new kingdom. The ſituation of their capital had been happily choſen for the centre of univerſal commerce. But to obtain the full advantage of this great deſign, the concurrence and aſſiſtance of the native Egyptians became neceſſary: and the introduction of foreign letters and arts would preſent itſelf as an obvious policy, to ſubdue their unſocial temper, and to prepare them for that mutual accommodation and general intercourſe, which are required in a commercial people. The ſame object would likewiſe be promoted by a communion of religious worſhip: and in this point we may obſerve the addreſs of the firſt Ptolemy in conciliating his new ſubjects, and flattering the ancient manners of the country. The admonition to eſtabliſh Serapis in Egypt was pretended to have been communicated to the Monarch in a myſterious dream, which he ſubmitted not to Grecian ſoothſayers, but to ſages of their own nation; and, to enſure to the foreign deity a favourable reception among them, he was made to exchange his Attic titles for an Egyptian name. The Temple likewiſe, which was deſtined for his abode, ſeemed to offer a fair occaſion to this Prince for introducing the architecture of his country to notice and favour. What the diſtinguiſhing feature of this building was, has already been ſhewn; and from its ſingular character it is probable, that the founder's deſign was to produce a new example of art, in which the genius of each country ſhould be happily united, and the native boldneſs of the Egyptian manner combined with the graces and beauties of Grecian elegance."

The fifth Section of this work contains a very intereſting digreſſion relative to the burning of the Alexandrian Library, which formed a part of the SERAPEUM, or that vaſt range of magnificent ſtructures near the temple of Serapis, on which it conferred its name. On this ſubject he oppoſes Mr. Gibbons very confident opinion and ſtatement, that no ſuch conflagration ever took place; a ſtatement founded on the circumſtance of that memorable event not being to be found in the annals of Eutychius, and the Saracenic hiſtory of that period by the learned Al Makin (p. 59). After vindicating the character of Abulpharajus, from the injurious reflections attempted to be thrown upon that hiſtorian by Mr. Gibbon, he adds:

"The high literary as well as eccleſiaſtical rank of this illuſtrious Primate of the Eaſt, and the numerous concurrent teſtimonies as well of Mahometans as Chriſtians to the gravity and ſanctity of his character, would in my opinion, even if he were found to ſtand ſingle in his teſtimony, more than overbalance the frivolous cavils of Mr. Gibbon.

"But further, to the negative argument of Mr. Gibbon I ſhall venture to oppoſe the poſitive teſtimony of the two Arabic hiſtorians, both writers of unqueſtionable authority, and both orthodox profeſſors of the Muſulman faith—MACRISI and ABDOLLATIF; who not only agree in ſtating the fact—the *burning* of the Library, but alſo point out to us the exact ſpot on which the Library ſtood. For, after deſcribing the Column, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, and mentioning the adjacent ruins of ſome ancient Edifice, they add, that 'THERE WAS THE LIBRARY WHICH AMRU EBN EL AAS BURNT BY THE COMMAND OF THE KHALIF OMAR.' I conclude therefore, that both the *burning*, or more ſtrictly ſpeaking, the *deſpoiling*, of the Library by Amru, and its *actual ſituation*, are indiſputably aſcertained.

"A ſatisfactory anſwer having now, I hope, been given to the ſceptical inſinuation of Mr. Gibbon, I advance a ſtep farther. As the library deſpoiled by Amru was a ROYAL library, and as the *firſt* Ptolemæan library was unfortunately burnt by Julius Cæſar, this muſt neceſſarily have been the *ſecond* Ptolemæan library; and conſequently part of the *Temple of Serapis*. We have at length then, by the aſſiſtance of Arabic writers, unexpectedly diſcovered the SITE OF THE SERAPEUM; a diſcovery eagerly ſought for by the curious for more than a century: and hence ariſes one ſtrong proof, that a knowledge of Arabic may be made peculiarly ſubſervient to the illuſtration of Egyptian antiquities.

"But are there no paſſages, it may be aſked, in Greek or Latin authors, which corroborate the evidence of Arabic writers reſpecting the Site of the Serapeum? I anſwer, that certainly there are; though their meaning has hitherto being wholly overlooked, and perhaps would for ever have been loſt in obſcurity, had not a ray of light broken in from the Eaſt. Such, however, is the accumulated force of theſe paſſages, when properly conſidered, as to leave no room to doubt that the Temple of Serapis was contiguous to what is commonly called the Pillar of Pompey."

Having conducted his readers thus far in the inveſtigation, our author, in the final ſection, proceeds to ſtate the reſult of his own conjectures and enquiries. According to his idea the pil-

lar

lar flood, supremely eminent above a great number of others surrounding it, in the middle of the area in the front of the Serapeum, whose lofty columns remained entire after the majestic pile itself, reared upon them, or to which they led, was destroyed. The remains of the pillars adjoining to it, seen by Pococke, are composed of the same materials as its shaft, viz. the durable granite of Egypt. It stood, according to Dr. White's Arabic authorities, at the time they wrote, at the Northern angle of a vast building of uncertain antiquity. The Romans, he justly observes, would never have expended such vast sums of money as the erection of this column required, or have exhausted the skill of Greek artists, to enrich a provincial city; a city too, and a kingdom, whose proudest monuments they were perpetually despoiling and wafting over the ocean to decorate their own superb capital. The argument and final decision are stated in the subsequent extract; and the work concludes, as it commenced, with an animated invective against the atrocious invaders of a country, sacred to genius and ancient science, which they have deluged with blood, and overwhelmed with desolation.

"We are told by those who have lately taken its dimensions, and who in modern ages have had the best opportunity and means of examination, that its principal member, the Shaft, appears to be of Grecian architecture. If then we exclude the Roman Emperors, surely this internal evidence will justify our conclusion, that the Æra of the Column is to be found in some point of the Ptolemæan dynasty; for till after the conquest of Alexander the arts of Greece were not introduced into Egypt. If we consider the second Monarch of this race, his history, his disposition, his ability; the connection of the column with a building confessedly founded by him, and the fameness of the character and materials; if we take each of these circumstances distinctly, and weigh their accumulated force; there will be little occasion to hesitate at restoring the honour of this magnificent Monument to Ptolemy Philadelphus; an honour indeed, which cannot justly be contested with him by any character in Greek or Roman history, either in remote or later ages.

"There yet remains to be mentioned one circumstance in the life of this Prince, which will give additional weight to the preceding conclusion. We are informed by Pliny, that he raised an Obelisk of eighty cubits, as a pledge of his affectionate regard for the memory of Arsinoë. As he exhibited in his capital this specimen of Egyptian architecture, he might wish also to display to his Egyptian subjects the architecture of his own country in its utmost magnificence, and to superadd the decorations of a more graceful proportion and a more appropriate ornament. The Obelisk was a naked memorial; but the Column was certainly surmounted by the Statue of him to whose honour it was erected.

"But here we confess, that we are unable to advance farther than to point out him, who was the likeliest and worthiest to stand on this unrivalled Column. The gigantic Image of Serapis was placed within the Temple. The Obelisk reared by Philadelphus was a memorial of connubial love. But this Monarch was also celebrated for piety towards his Parents, whose Statues he was especially careful to multiply and adorn. Whom then can we suppose to have occupied this distinguished place before the Temple of Serapis, and in the view of the whole city, but HIM who was the first Monarch of his family, and under whose auspices the tutelar deity was introduced into Egypt?

"In the course of this Inquiry I have often felt the want of that evidence, which might still be obtained, were the Site of this renowned Temple diligently investigated by able men. In the mission of the National Institute I entertained a hope, that at least some better knowledge of Alexandrian antiquities would result from the invasion of Egypt. But this hope was not more fondly conceived than cruelly disappointed. For, except a description of the PELLAR, with a detail of its dimensions, nothing has been performed, or even attempted. It had been doubted whether the Eminence, on which it stands, be natural or artificial ground: and the judicious Pococke, who noticed certain Ruins near it, hinted that they were the remains of some grand Edifice. But these hints have been left unimproved, and these doubts still remain unsatisfied. Professors of arts and teachers of science have left museums crowded with the spoils of Florence and Rome—have received the *fiat* of the Great Nation to instruct as well as to subdue the world—they have visited this spot, with power to examine it without molestation, and certainly with no modest reluctance to claim the merit of discovery. Yet what new information, useful or curious, have they contributed on this subject? Certainly none. But whilst the antiquary may regret the opportunity that has thus strangely been lost; whatever the wisdom of Divine Providence may have determined shall be its final issue, every friend of humanity cannot but lament the accumulated misery, which has hitherto resulted from so treacherous an enterprize against this devoted country—an enterprize, which though it

has eventually called forth the moſt brilliant and unparalleled exertions of Britiſh ſkill, and valour, and magnanimity; yet has not tempered the horrors of war, and rapine, and maſſacre, by the production of one ſingle advantage, either to the cauſe of Literature, or to the ferocious Invader himſelf, or to the wretched and unoffending Victims of his faithleſſneſs and fury.

The Appendix is principally deſigned for the peruſal of the Arabic and Greek ſcholar, and contains the moſt ample and detailed teſtimonies, collected from Books and MSS. in thoſe languages, in ſupport of the ſtatements in the preceding pages. Theſe will not admit of extract or abridgment, but will doubtleſs be read with avidity by the learned antiquary. The elegance of the publication itſelf, in reſpect to type and paper, ſhould not paſs unnoticed, as it does honour to the Clarendon preſs; nor ought we to omit beſtowing due praiſe on the correct charts and beautiful drawings with which the whole is decorated.

127. Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum; *containing the Names and Characters of all the Engliſh Poets from the Reign of Henry III. to the Cloſe of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By* Edward Phillips, *Nephew of* Milton. *Firſt publiſhed in* 1675, *and now enlarged by Additions to every Article from ſubſequent Biographers and Critics.*

THIS work, for which the publick is obliged to S. E. Brydges, eſq. comprehends only the Engliſh poets mentioned in Phillips's work; and, inſtead of the Latin ones, we have an abſtract of nearly all that was publiſhed on the ſubject of Engliſh criticiſm by T. Warton. Phillips's original preface is preſerved; but his poetical characters form little more than the heads of the ſeveral chapters, which are principally extracts from Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry and other modern critics. To the whole is ſubjoined a chronological ſeries of our poets, in number 165, from Robert of Glouceſter in 1260 to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1603.

128. *The Hiſtory of* Barwick upon Tweed, *including a ſhort Account of the Villages of* Tweedmouth *and* Spittal. *By* John Fuller, *M. D.*

THIS is a valuable addition to topographical collections, divided into ſeventeen chapters, treating of the firſt public buildings, government, population, churches, hiſtory, manufactures, fiſheries, police, manners, &c. of the town, which has at various times been both the key to England and Scotland.

The plates unfortunatey ſerve only to expoſe the indifferent kind of paper on which it is printed.

129. *Remarks on a Tour to* North *and* South Wales *in the Year* 1797. *By* Henry Wigſtead. *With Plates from* Rowlandſon, Pugh, Hewitt, *&c. aquatinted by* Hill.

THIS is a new ſtyle of ſuperficial *touring*, to ſet off the ſpecimens of the artiſts above mentioned. If we miſtake not, Mr. W. is gone to that land from whoſe bourne no traveller returns.

130. *The* Cambrian *Directory, or curſory Sketches of the* Welſh *Territories; with a Chart comprehending in one View the adviſable Route, beſt Inns, Diſtances, and Objects, moſt worthy of Attention.*

THIS work is a uſeful companion for a Welſh tour, compiled from the notes of two friends "attached to pedeſtrian independence," and enlivened with a few ſonnets at the end. The title is ſomewhat affected, and the term *chart* miſapplied to a half ſheet table of diſtances, route, inns, &c.

The monument here aſcribed (p. 18) to Lady *Godiva* is by Willis (p. 22) given to Lady *Audley*.

131. *A Deſcription of the Houſe and Gardens at* Stourhead, *in the County of* Wilts, *the Seat of Sir* Richard Hoare, *Bart. with a Catalogue of the Pictures, &c.*

MANSIONS like this deſerve ſuch deſcriptions. Stourton, the antient ſeat of the Lords Stourton for many generations, was purchaſed in the beginning of the laſt century by Henry Hoare, eſq. who gave it the preſent name from the circumſtance of the river Stour riſing in the grounds. Mr. H. began the preſent houſe in 1720, from a deſign of Colin Campbell, engraved in the Vitruvius Britannicus; two wings were added in 1796. The rich cabinet, ſtatues, and greateſt part of the pictures were collected by Mr. H.'s ſon, and augmented by the preſent poſſeſſor, Sir Rich. Colt H. bart. Among the pictures we obſerved ſeveral by celebrated maſters, noticed in their printed lives, and many copies of antient pictures by William and Prince Hoare, eſqrs. The fine one by Rembrandt of the prophet Elijah raiſing the child to life was a preſent to the family from *Biſhop Atterbury*. The cabinet belonging to Pope Sextus V.; around

it

it are portraits in wax of the Peretti family, whose name he bore; and his own portrait is in the middle. Upon it is fixed a curious and scarce gold medal, struck during the reign of Elizabeth on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The antient cross, erected at Bristol 1373, was re-erected here by the late Mr. H.; and, near the six springs from which the river Stour rises, is another antient cross of much ruder workmanship, with four figures in niches round it, brought from Bristol, where it was known by the name of *Peter's pump.*

133. *Verses to the Memory of* Joseph Warton, *D. D. By* Richard Mant, *A. B. Fellow of* Oriel *College, in* Oxford.

MR. M. having by certain circumstances been prevented from joining in the particular testimony of gratitude which Dr. W. received from the scholars of Winchester college at the time of his quitting them 1793, takes this opportunity of paying his tribute to his memory; and recommends a republication of his poems, with others, that might in all probability be found, attended with a biographical sketch of the author, as what would be to Wykehamists in particular an interesting work. We are pleased to see the tribute intended to the Dr. by his pupils by erecting a monument to his memory.

134. *Pandolfo attonito; or* Lord Galloway's *poetical Lamentations on the Removal of the Arm-chairs from the Pit at the* Opera-house, *(printed originally in the Morning Herald of* May, 1800) *with a Preface and some Remarks by the Editor.*

THE occasion of the arm-chairs being placed in the pit at the Opera-house was this: before the opening of the Opera-house this season *it was generally understood*, that his Majesty had graciously signified to Lord Salisbury his concern that any of the subscribers should be deprived of their boxes on the nights which his Majesty honoured the theatre with his presence. This being communicated to Mr. Taylor, he observed that the royal objection might easily be obviated by detaching the last row from the pit on these occasions for the reception of subscribers. This was accordingly done; and *a row of arm-chairs with locks and keys to the bottoms of them* were placed there, which on every other night were to be free for general accommodation. But, about two months after, the arm-chairs were removed, and a long bench substituted. When Lord Galloway came to the house, and perceived the alteration, conceiving rather hastily that this measure (the removal of these chairs, the principal or central one of which he had filled for so many nights with discernment, and dignity, and to the general satisfaction of every person present,) was intended as a personal slight to himself, he retired disconcerted without taking his seat; and, as he is a votary of the Muses, penned the following lamentation, which he sent to Lord Salisbury next day, and recovered his wonted good humour, cheerfulness, and gaiety.

This little piece of wit thus concludes:

Yet, though reduc'd by Taylor's pranks,
I sit confounded in the ranks,
Good humour's still my own;
Still shall I breathe in rapturous trance;
Eternal be the song, the dance,
The Opera, and the throne!

This petite piece is introduced by a "scena" in Italian with great point and pleasantry.

135. *Ode on the Victory of the* Nile, *gained by Admiral Lord* Nelson, *on the first of* August, 1798, *over the* French *Fleet, commanded by Admiral* Brueys, *in the Bay of* Aboukir.

AS the time has long been past since an attempt of this kind could excite attention by its novelty, the author has delayed the publication until the period of Lord N.'s return .... and now comes forward "amidst the general congratulations to pay his tribute of applause to the conqueror in the greatest naval action that ever adorned the British annals." Advert. If Bowles's Song of the Battle of the Nile (LXIX. 920) had never appeared, the poet of Suffolk, whose printer signs from Ipswich, would have maintained no competition with Gray, though he invokes him as having "swept the enthusiastic string of Pindar's ravished lyre." He talks of *iron* night, as Virgil does of *iron* sleep (*ferreus* somnus), and describes

—— the Gallic fleet that rode,
Boast of states and pride of nations,
Sinking, sinking, sinking, sinking,
Deep in the relentless flood.

"Of the brother of the morning empires
first and favoured son."

The Genius of the Nile,

"Prest'd with the weight of numerous years
And intellectual toil,"

appears;

appears; and, in a despairing mood, advises them to quit a shore devoted to the wrath of a prophetic curse; and pointing to "yonder lucid stream,

That *gilds* the track where eager Fame
Soars sublime on rapid pinions,
Echoing, echoing, echoing, echoing,
Round the world thy vast renown."

136. *A Farewell Sermon preached at* Market Deeping *on Sunday*, April 6, 1800, *by the Rev.* Robert Lascelles Carr, *late Curate of that Parish, and now Curate of the Parish of* All Saints, *in* Stamford.

AS the author deprecates the severity of criticism for his obscurity, sincerity, and sound doctrine, we shall give him all due praise for earnestly inculcating the Christian duties of prayer, public worship, observance of the sabbath, and attendance on the sacrament; his frank avowal of having discharged his duty, and his grateful acknowledgement of the kindness of the parishioners, when he was upon the point of quitting; and placing a pastor who is about to give up the cure, and take a farewell of his flock, in the situation of a parent on his death bed. The text is 2 Cor. xiii. 2.

137. *A Sermon preached before a country Congregation, for the Benefit of a Charity School, instituted for the Maintenance and Education of Poor Children.*

THIS plain discourse from Matthew xi. 5, to which the author declines putting his name, comes from Stamford.

138. *An Essay tending to shew the State of the* Jews *since the Death of* Christ, *affording an Argument for the Truth of Christianity. Published in Pursuance of the Will of the late Mr.* Norris, *as having gained the annual Prize instituted by him in the University of* Cambridge. *By* Andrew Green, *of* Trinity College.

IN an occasional essay like this we cannot expect the interesting subject to be fully discussed; but the arguments to the point are compressed in proper compass.

139. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Durham *at the ordinary Visitation of that Diocese in the Year* 1797. *By* Shute *Bishop of* Durham.

HIS Lordship, adverting lightly to the French revolution and its consequences, inquires how any tendency to its fatal consequences should have found its way into this country; and ascribes it not to any deficiency in the evidences of Revelation, or even to the manners, luxury, or licentiousness of the present times, but to an unconsciousness of the want of a Redeemer, the vanity of a disputatious temper, the hardness of an unhumbled heart, the opposing interests of a worldly spirit, and the repugnance and delusion of an unregenerated mind. He next proceeds to offer some answer to Thos. Paine's principal objections. Upon the most diligent view of the subject, the Bishop is persuaded that lukewarmness in religion is in a great measure to be ascribed to a want of religious impressions, formed in the earlier teachable years of children by domestic instruction, a neglect of religious knowledge at school, an infrequency in the pulpit of those subjects which constitute the peculiar doctrine of Christianity, and a neglect of other means necessary to promote the general diffusion and advancement of religious information. On these two last he enlarges, and on the advancement of Sunday schools, and the expediency of erecting chapels in the largest and most destitute parishes of his diocese, on attention paid by the ministers to the old and infirm of their charge, on personal residence, and the sufficiency of well encouraged assistance. He very properly observes, that "genuine Christianity is no other than *the union of pure devotion with unwearied benevolence.* The eventful period, in which the Supreme Governor of the universe has placed us, affords an ample exercise of all our faith and all our charity: it is distinguished by so many striking interpositions of Providence, as must leave us without excuse, if we suffer it to pass unnoticed and unimproved. What various calls have we on our gratitude to Heaven! 1st, for the signal exemption which we enjoy from the calamities of confusion and anarchy, which have convulsed the rest of Europe; 2d, for the fortunate issue of certain conjunctions, which wore the most formidable and disastrous aspect, by which we have seen danger converted into safety, and mutiny into discipline; 3d, for the opportunity which God has afforded us in the protection and support of our national enemies in exile, in displaying that virtue to which he has promised so large a portion of his favours; and, lastly, for the continuance of that invaluable life to which the government

of

of these kingdoms is intrusted: a life, the exemplary virtues of which if they do not awe the restless, the turbulent, and the seditious into attachment and loyalty, have done what is more than equivalent, have associated round the throne all the energy of the constitution and laws, invigorated by the firmness of a watchful magistrate and the fidelity of a grateful people, prepared equally to repel the insidious arts of secret, traiterous corruption, and the open veil of domestic tumult or hostile invasion. I could here gladly dwell on the abundant and delightful subject of God's mercies to us, and on the actual and fruitful gratitude which are due in return for them. I could willingly expatiate on the humility that becomes us as a nation and as individuals, for the iniquities which God has mercifully overlooked, and the sins which he has forborne to punish. I could wish to enlarge further on the necessity and means of guarding our own faith, and that of our flocks, in this "age of reason" and false philosophy, by the most diligent study of the scriptures in their original language, of scripture evidences, and of the great and peculiar doctrines of our religion, and, lastly, on the duty of improving the opportunity which Providence has granted us of cultivating those extensive principles of charity, which tend, if not to unite, at least to harmonize the different branches of the Christian Church. But I have already detained you longer than ordinary." To this excellent Charge are added suitable notes, and an extract from Dr. Stonehouse's "Means of doing good bodily and spiritually."

140. *Postscript to an Answer to* Francis Eyre, *of* Warkworth, *Esq. occasioned by his late Publication, intituled,* "*A Reply to the Rev.* Ralph Churton, *Rector of* Middleton Cheny, *in* Northamptonshire, *and late Fellow of* Brazenose *College, in* Oxford, *by the Author of the Answer.*"

AFTER what had been stated in our vol. LXVI. p. 671, we were naturally led to suppose the controversy had been brought to a conclusion. Candour in acknowledging his mistakes led Mr. C. to subjoin this postscript. But as the Rector of Middleton Cheny has manifestly the advantage of his neighbour, we cannot help recommending even this supplement to public notice; even in these eventful times, when the Church of Rome and its head have received a fall, from which, in all human appearance, it seems impossible they should recover. That unchristian church, by her gross corruptions and boasted infallibility, led the way to infidelity, and infidelity has overthrown her without a struggle.

141. *The Art of making Tea, a Poem, in two Cantos.*

THIS is one of the lighter compositions with which the young students of Cambridge amuse their leisure hours. The principal directions in the first Canto are, to take the tea-kettle by the handle, covered with brown paper to avoid burning or smutting the fingers; and in the second,

To know the boiling water by its steam,
But never use it 'till you've skimm'd the cream;
Nor let this maxim ever be forgot,
Before you make the tea to scald the pot;

not to take milk from a dirty-handed milkmaid, but rather, *if you can*, to keep a cow; not to waste the sugar; not to circulate scandal over the tea-table; and to recover from an evening's debauch by tea. There are so many more essentials in the art of tea-making, that we fear the poet must compose two cantos more.

142. *Gleanings from Books on Agriculture.*

IN near 200 pages, closely printed, this little work gives the essence of most of the recent publications of many favourite authors on agriculture and rural œconomy, together with the surveys of the several counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, drawn up at the desire of the Board of Agriculture. Plants are described in their varieties, quantity of seed necessary per acre according to the various modes of cultivation, methods of cultivating, weeding, cropping, and feeding, and, lastly, the several uses to which the produce, whether of seed or haulm, can be most advantageously applied. Trees, whether of fruit or of the forest kind, are also treated of as to their varieties, the nature of the soil they delight in, their quality and affections, as to their own growth, or to what may be in contact with them, and the various uses their blossoms, fruit, leaves, or their wood, are capable of. The management of bees,

bees, the dairy, and many other useful articles, are likewise introduced, together with a plate of some useful implements for draining, the manner by which hay is saved in wet seasons in the North of England, by a practice called tippling. The whole is arranged with great conciseness and method, and will prove a most desirable companion to such as have neither the means or leisure to peruse the bulky materials from which this cheap tract is judiciously selected.

343. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Asiatic *Annual Register*, &c. &c.

(Continued from p. 442.)

THE other tracts in the first volume consist of some Remarks on the Second Classical Book of the Chinese; of a Scientific Dissertation on the Lunar Year of the Hindûs; of a Treatise on the Musical Modes of the Hindûs; of a Philological Account of the mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindûs; of an Account of the Island of Hinzuan; of a Conversation with an Abyssinian, concerning the City of Gwender and the Source of the Nile; of some Remarks on the Course of the Nile; of a Treatise on the Indian Game of Chess; and of five or six short Miscellaneous Essays on Oriental subjects.

The second volume of these works contains several valuable Botanical Essays, comprizing observations on Indian plants, together with a catalogue of them, giving their *Sanscréet*, and as many of their *Linnæan* names as could with any degree of precision be ascertained. After these essays follows his celebrated Grammar of the Persian Language, the universally acknowledged merits of which render it altogether useless to praise. The preface to the grammar is the most masterly, spirited, and elegant of all Sir Wm. Jones's philological compositions.

To the grammar the editor of these works has added a History of the Persian language, which it was Sir Wm.'s original intention to have annexed to it in the year 1771, when the grammar was first printed. In this treatise he takes a comprehensive view of his subject, traces the progress of the Persian language through a period of 2000 years, and relieves the dryness of the narrative by interspersing it with pleasing citations from the poets and moral writers of Persia.

The last tract in this volume is a Commentary on Asiatic Poetry, written in the Latin language, and it is no less distinguished for various and extensive learning, than for pure taste, and correct and elegant composition.

In the third volume of these works, we come to the most important and valuable of all Sir Wm. J.'s translations, namely, his Version of the Institutes of Hindû Law, or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Calluca, literally translated from the Sanscreet original. This work is a compendium of that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindûs believe to have been promulgated in the beginning of time, by Menu, the grandson of Brahma, and the oldest and holiest of legislators. According to the calculation of the learned translator, it received its present form about 880 years before the birth of our Saviour, and about 300 years subsequent to the promulgation of the Védas, or Hindû scriptures. No production of the present age contains so much new and curious matter. It throws more light upon the Hindû system than all the publications that have heretofore appeared on the subject; and it proves beyond all dispute that the people of India had made great advances in civilization, at a period when the nations of Europe were in the rudest stage of social life. But it is peculiarly worthy of observation, that in many parts of it we find much of the wisdom, sublimity, and eloquence of the sacred scriptures; and though the text be deformed with innumerable absurdities, it always breathes the spirit of legislation and the fervour of a pious morality.

The last tracts in the third volume are, the Mahommedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates, in Arabic, from an original manuscript, with a verbal translation, preface, and notes, and, the Mahommedan Law of Inheritance from the Arabic text of Sirajiyyah, with a preface and commentary. Both these tracts are of the utmost importance towards the due administration of civil justice in India, inasmuch as it regards upwards of three millions of British Mahommedan subjects; and they ought therefore to be studied, with the greatest attention, by all gentlemen intending to enter the civil service of the Hon. Company.

The

The three remaining volumes contain many elegant compoſitions in Hindû literature, and ſome intereſting tranſlations from the Sanſcreet.

CHARACTER.

SIR W. JONES was born in A. D. 1746, at his father's reſidence in Wales. He was ſon to the celebrated mathematician, Wm. J. who was both the diſciple and friend of Newton, under whoſe patronage he taught mathematics in London, and had the honour of inſtructing the late Earl of Hardwicke in that ſcience. Mr. J. publiſhed ſeveral tracts on analytical ſubjects, for which he had high and merited encomiums beſtowed upon him by the Royal Society, at that period ſo illuſtrious for their talents. This eminent mathematician had in contemplation a work of the firſt magnitude and utility, which had long been a *deſideratum* in literature, and the completion of which would have required all the attention that his comprehenſive mind and vaſt knowledge in philoſophy was capable of applying to it; for it was nothing leſs than a ſynopſis of the mathematical and philoſophical works of Newton, of whom it has been eloquently ſaid, "that his name is not ſo much that of a man as of philoſophy itſelf." Unfortunately, however, for the advancement of ſcience, a fatal illneſs carried him to his grave, ſhortly after he had put the firſt ſheet of his work to the preſs; and his friend the Earl of Macclesfield, to whom he had bequeathed the MS. and whom he had particularly inſtructed to publiſh it, by a ſhameful breach of truſt, lent it to an inſignificant geometrician, from whoſe hands it was never redeemed *.

Under the guidance and tuition of ſuch a parent, Sir Wm.'s mind was early formed to regular habits of thinking; and from him he ſoon caught the generous enthuſiaſm of literary fame. After having been inſtructed by his father in the rudiments of claſſical learning, he was placed at Harrow ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf no leſs by his wonderful facility in acquiring the learned languages, than by his fine taſte in Latin poetry. At Harrow he firſt became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Parr, who was one of his ſchool-fellows, and with whom he cultivated a friendſhip, that continued, without interruption or abatement, to the laſt hour of his life.

*** WE have with pleaſure peruſed a ſecond edition of Dr. Sturges' "Reflections on the Principles and Inſtitutions of Popery," in anſwer to Mr. Milner, reviewed in vol. LXIX. 784. This edition, in a more commodious ſize (8vo), has received from its author many additions and corrections, thrown into the form of notes, diſtinguiſhed by crotchets, and having reference to the particulars of Mr. M.'s anſwer, which ſeemed to the Doctor moſt to deſerve notice. All the reſt he entirely ſubmits to the candour and judgement of the reader, determining not to continue farther a controverſy, which would certainly not produce conviction in either of the parties immediately concerned, and to others would be unintereſting. Mr. M. and he are hardly enough agreed in common principles to be qualified to reaſon together. Two ſtrong notes are added (p. 104, 105); and an additional one at the end of the Poſtſcript pointed out Mr. M.'s diſingenuity in citation, and his inferences from paſſages ſo cited.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The "Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of Grenada," reviewed p. 149, was tranſlated into *French* by La Roche Guilheu, and dedicated to the Marquis de la Fuente, Paris, 1683, 12mo; wherein the "poetical romances are omitted, as only repeating in verſe what had been already ſaid in proſe, and interrupting the attention and diſguſting the reader."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

MOWBRAENSIS inquires after ſome account of Biſhop Fowler, of Glouceſter, who died about the year 1714, aged 82. Did he publiſh any work? is there any engraved portrait of him? and would any poſſeſſor of it favour our Editor with it, for a ſmall limited time, to be carefully returned?

PERCONTALA will find an account of the author of the Characteriſtics in the "Biographia Britannica." The author of "Lucina," &c. was Sir JOHN HILL.

TICEHURST CHURCH, the ruinated CASTLE in HAGLEY PARK, in our next; with CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS, OXONIENSIS, &c. &c.

ODE

* This anſwers a query in p. 510. And the reader who would inquire further concerning the father of Sir Wm. Jones may conſult the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 73. The very excellent ſon is there ſtyled "W. Jones, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter-at-law, a gentleman not leſs diſtinguiſhed by his zeal for ſcience in general, than by his own great pre-eminence in many important branches." EDIT.

ODE

For his Majesty's Birth-Day, 1801.

By H. J. Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

STILL, still, must War's discordant note
Usurp the Muse's votive lay;
Must the shrill clarion's brazen throat
Proclaim our Monarch's natal day;
While the stern foe, with haughty brow,
Frowns on the olive's sacred bough,
Throws from his land the proffer'd gift of Peace, [cease!
Nor bids the raging storm of desolation

O Britain! not from abject fear,
Or pale mistrust, or weaken'd power,
Springs in thy breast the vows sincere,
Which woos fair Concord's lenient hour;
Uncheck'd by threats of vengeful foes,
Thy breast with warlike ardour glows;
Thy sons with unabated force
Right onward keep their daring course;
The Chief, who from Canopus' sultry shore
The burning meed of conquest bore,
Now through the Baltic's freezing surge
Bids his bold prows their way resistless urge;
And while Britannia's ensign flies
Aloft in Hyperborean skies,
Denmark astonish'd, from her threaten'd tow'rs, [pier pow'rs.
Yields up her naval boast to Albion's hap-

And lo! where Philip's mightier son
Bade the proud city's rising walls proclaim
To distant times their founder's name,
Fresh trophies by Britannia's legions won; [shore
When from the veteran bands of Gallia's
Their dauntless arms the blood-stain'd banner tore,
Which, like a baleful meteor, spread,
To fields of death th' infuriate warriors led.
Yet, 'mid the deeds of endless fame,
Shall not a tear the dying victor claim?
No!—o'er his tomb with guardian wings
Hov'ring, the eternal Pæan glory sings;
Chaunting with note triumphant to the skies,
His name thro' ages lives who for his country dies.

Enough of war!—While Britain sees,
Before Hygeia's healing hand,
The pallid Demon of disease
Lead far away her sickly band;
While to a nation's fervent pray'r,
The arm omnipotent to spare,
Gives her ador'd, her patriot Lord,
Again to life, to health restor'd,
To hail that day to Britain dear,
Selected from the circling year,
Which Fame shall ever mark the birth
Of regal duty and of private worth;
Strains that Affection forms, that Transport breathes, [sial wreathes.
The fragrant offerings join that June ambro-

ODE

On our late Atchievement at Copenhagen.

GENIUS of Albion, still 'tis thine
To wield the sceptre of the Main;
Ev'n tho' th' embattled world combine
To wrest it, the attempt proves vain.
Firm as an adamantine rock,
Thy naval prowess meets the shock,
And hurls, indignant, the recoiling blow,
Aim'd at thy envied head, on the confounded Foe.

Thy valiant tars no dangers dread;
Still prompt to fly where Glory calls,
The canvas wing they proudly spread,
That wafts along thy wooden walls;
Nor castled freight, nor buoyless shoal,
Their dauntless ardour can controul;
Nor thund'ring batt'ries, whose tremendous roar [ing shore.
Ev'n shakes the solid frame of the resound-

O'er the wide surface of the globe,
Under each pole, beneath each zone,
To realms of ev'ry hue and robe,
Thy maritime renown is known.
The trembling East, the humbled West,
Have oft thy matchless might confess'd;
And soon the truant North again shall melt
To mildness, since her sons have Nelson's vengeance felt.

Yet still the soul of Pity shrinks
When the dread stroke ev'n Justice deals;
Upon the Widow's woes she thinks—
On all the hapless Orphan feels.
Amid the triumphs of the brave
Death's sable flag is seen to wave;
And dire Misfortune mingles her alloy,
To damp, in many a heart, the cause of general joy!

T. S.*

NAVAL POETRY. N° III.

"NOR let the sons of letter'd pride despise [lour rise;
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of valSo Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus song the Spartan train."

Pye's Nauce.

BILLY MOOR.

AN honest tar, and fresh from sea,
With heart just where it ought to be,
Thus hail'd young Billy Moor;
"What cheer, my lad?—Misfortune's gale
Has torn, I see, thy tatter'd sail;
For thou art wreck'd, and poor."

* We shall, we are persuaded, highly gratify our readers by informing them that these are the initial letters of the name of the ingenious author of the above spirited lines, Mr. Thomas Scott, of Dromore, in the North of Ireland; where he is concerned in a very large and opulent firm, for carrying on the linen manufacture; and that it is only in the relaxations from business that he has long indulged his superior genius, by gratifying readers of taste, with poetical insertions in the *Belfast News Letter*, chiefly under the signature of Hafez? which we are glad to observe, now find their way into the London papers under his own proper initials. Edit.

The

The ſimple boy his ſtory true
Told, with a bluſhing ſweetneſs too;
Then heav'd an heart-ſick ſigh!—
"But God is good, though man 's unkind;
Paſs on—my ſufferings never mind;
He ſoon will let me die!"

Jack's heart, with manly feeling yearn'd,
More than his purſe in pocket burn'd;
And that, for once, was cramm'd:
Firſt wip'd the ſpray from either eye—
"Die, meſſmate!" was the tar's reply,
"If thou do'ſt, I'll be ——.

Bear up! I have thee ſafe in tow,
I'll fit thee ſtraight to face the foe,
And cope with Death, d'ye ſee!"
He had him rigg'd—the next ſpring-tide:
His locker full, and well ſupplied,
Bore Billy Moor to ſea.

When there, the boy with grateful heart
Applauded, play'd his ſtated part,
And ſcorn'd to flinch, or run:
But oft would bleſs the happy day
That bore him from diſtreſs away
To ſerve Jack Mizen's gun.

NAUTICUS.

NOCTURNAL CONTEMPLATIONS

IN BARHAM-DOWN CAMP, 1795.

A Parody on GRAY'S *Elegy in a Country Church-Yard.*

THE moon ſlow-ſetting ſends a parting ray; [with glee;
The topers to the meſs-room march
To bed the ſober ſhape their quiet way,
And leave the lines to penſiveneſs and me.

Now ſcarce a candle glimmers to the ſight,
And o'er the tented field ſoft ſtillneſs reigns; [rate might,
Save where the dice are daſh'd with deſpe-
Or braying aſſes wake the diſtant plains;

Save that from yonder tempeſt-ſheltering box [fail
The centry's rough voice does the ear aſ-
Of ſuch, as truſting to the gloom of Nox
Steal to the well-known booth to tipple ale.

Within each tent, of flimzy canvas made,
Where knapſacks riſe in many a ſcatter'd heap, [laid,
Twelve men, in narrow beds 'till morning
Refreſh their ſenſes with the dews of ſleep.

The cannon's roar, that through the vale rebounds,
The Reveillé harſh-echoing in their ears,
The ſerjeant's voice, that ever rudely ſounds,
Again ſhall rouſe them to their humble cares.

For them again the kitchen-fires ſhall burn,
And buſy matrons their ſaloop prepare,
The butcher's loaded wain from town return, [ſhare.
And quarter-maſter's loaves and mutton

Oft do their hardy hands the hatchet wield,
And vigorous knees the ſtubborn faggot break;
How ſteadily they tread the rugged field!
How quick a column or a ſquare they make!

Let not lac'd loungers mock their thankleſs toil, [plan,
Their homely meals, and toilet's thrifty
Nor broider'd generals hear, with ſcorniful ſmile,
The ſimple annals of the private man.

The ſalutations which to rank are due,
And all that gold e'er bought, or favour gave,
Cannot the worn-out wheels of life renew:
Promotion's high-way leads but to the grave.

Nor you, ye beaux! forget that they are men, [guiſe,
If no white duſt their ſoapy locks diſ-
If on their brawny limbs coarſe cloth you ken, [ariſe.
And from their clothes no muſky ſcents

Can kerſymere or ſcarlet, bought on truſt,
Compel the lungs to ſtay the fleeting breath? [duſt?
Can funeral volleys wake the ſlumb'ring
Or gleamy gorget ward the dart of Death?

Perhaps on tatter'd pillow now is laid
Some head by Nature faſhion'd for command, [ſway'd,
Whoſe ſolid ſenſe in council might have
Or led to Victory a numerous band.

But Science, from their minds, with piercing rays,
The fogs of ignorance did ne'er diſpel;
Mechanic toil conſum'd their youthful days,
And ſcarcely gave them time to ſcrawl and ſpell.

Full many an acre of uncultur'd land
Fertility within its womb contains:—
Full many a ſhapeleſs maſs of ſordid ſand
Conceals of virgin gold the latent grains.

Some Wolfe, that ne'er ſhall ſee pale Gallia fly, [breath,
Nor in bright Victory's arms reſign his
Some Marlborough, inglorious here may lie,
Some Coote, unſkilful in the art of death.

Th' applauſe of hoary veterans to command,
The bribes and threats of monarchs to deſpiſe,
To raiſe the glory of their native land,
And read their praiſes in an army's eyes...

Their lot forbids.... nor circumſcribes alone [reſtrains;
Their martial genius, but their crimes
Forbids to place a tyrant on a throne,
And forge for free-born men ſell Slavery's chains;

Unmov'd to mark the frantic widow's woe,
And hear her orphans wail their ſlaughter'd ſire,
Or ſwell of guiltleſs blood the crimſon flow,
With fury kindled by Ambition's fire.

Fix'd

Fix'd in the favorite seat of noise and strife,
They never can enjoy one tranquil day;
Along the rough walks of an irksome life
They keep the restless tenor of their way.

Yet, from grave thoughts their feelings to protect,
Frail temporary huts erected nigh,
With uncouth phrase and wretched daubing deckt,
Invite their lips a cordial draught to try.

Their mantling mug, their songs sonorous swell,
The place of port and repartee supply;
And many a smutty tale around they tell,
That give the social hour with speed to fly.

For who, within the ranks, by reason led,
The joys of Bacchus to his soul denies,
Treads the gay precincts of a sutler's shed,
Nor casts upon the door his longing eyes?

O'er some base hearts gold has a sovereign sway, [tears,
Some pious minds delight in sighs and
Fame can the poet's midnight toil repay;
But ale and brandy sooth a soldier's cares.

For thee, who, by thy natal stars compell'd,
Dost touch with artless hand the warbling wire, [pell'd,
If chance, by Friendship's fond regard im-
Some dear companion shall thy fate enquire;

Haply some brother sub may smiling say,
"Oft in his tent retir'd the youth was seen, [lay,
Scribbling with hurried hand an humorous
To fill a page in URBAN'S MAGAZINE.

"There, in that field, beside yon holy pile*,
That rears its Gothic steeple to the sky,
At noon, beneath those elms, he mus'd awhile, [eye.
Then por'd upon a book with greedy

"Along the mazes of yon murmuring stream, [stray,
With pensive pace, at even would he
'Till rapt in wandering fancy's airy dream,
He mutter'd metre to the lunar ray.

"One morn I sought him vainly through the line, [lea;
Among the elms, and o'er the verdant
Another came, nor nigh the dome divine,
Nor by the stream, nor in his tent, was he.

"The next he wrote that, prompted by his Muse,
In rural mansion Pegasus he pac'd,
To camps and courts had made his last adieus, [trac'd:
And o'er his antique gate these verses

THE INSCRIPTION.

"Here let me rest in this sequester'd cell,
Where pomp and noise and riot are unknown;
Where rapture'd contemplation loves to dwell, [her own.
And whose low roof Contentment calls
"Large splendid halls where gold and silver glare, [please:
My mind's undazzled eye could never
Here am I freed from all that vex'd me—care,
Here blest with all I wish—poetic ease.
"No more blind folly my desires shall raise,
Or draw my footsteps from this lov'd abode;
Here will I breathe the remnant of my days,
And court the favour of the tuneful God."

CORPORAL TRIM.

* Barham Church.

THE AFFLICTED PARENTS.

AN ELEGY BY DR. WILLIAM PERFECT.

"Doubtless it would have pierced one's heart, to have seen the tender parents following the breathless boy to his long home."

AMID the whispers of yon vocal grove,
Fast by a streamlet's willow-crested side,
A cottage stands, the frame of mutual love,
With each sequester'd charm diversified.

The little freehold Corydon possess'd;
One ample meal two comely cows sustain'd;
Of hops one acre his own labour dress'd,
A yearly beverage from its crops he gain'd.

Maid of his choice, Pastora of the mill,
For charms in debt to Nature's aid alone,
In youth he gain'd the nuptial bed to fill,
And found in her each nuptial bliss his own.

Twelve golden autumns had their courses run [a boy;
Since that which blest'd their union with
No daughter added, and no other son,
He gave his parents undivided joy.

Oft as I've shar'd the evening cup of ale,
And gave Virginia's plant to azure fume,
Attentive, list'ning to the storied tale,
I've mark'd the boy in all his promis'd bloom.

What joy has sparkled in each parent's eye,
When to some Sabbath's sacred text refer'd,
The youth has made a pertinent reply,
And, crown'd with praise, his answer has been heard.

What was the father's and the mother's pride [to write,
When the school-custom gave the *piece*
At festive Christmas and gay Whitsun-tide
The wall receiv'd this pledge of their delight.

To every visitor Ambition shows
The fair production of so young a quill;
The buds of genius which the lines disclose
Make all predict the scholar to fulfill.

Did Plenty from her cornucopia give
One tribute richer than the year before,
With grateful heart would Corydon receive
Each augmentation to his little store;

Blest

Blest to imagine every small increase
A father's wishes for his child would crown,
His youth protect in competence with peace,
And shield his manhood from Misfortune's frown.

Did twins Pastora's favorite ewe produce,
Her cleanly dairy with profusion glow,
She wish'd the produce for no other use
Than on her darling Edwin to bestow.

Ah! what avails the father's flatt'ring thought,
Of what import his captivating hope,
The mother's fondness with endearments fraught,
Each pleasing view thro' Fancy's telescope!

Of ev'ry hope, of ev'ry wish their bloom,
Let grief parental teach the tear to flow,
He fell an early victim to the tomb:
Who knows a parent's heart must feel its woe.

The scene thus chang'd, let sympathy of grief,
Unhappy Corydon, thy sorrows share;
But how shall Condolence afford relief
To sad Pastora with dishevel'd hair!

Frantic and wild she heaves the burden'd sigh,
To Melancholy sinks a willing prey,
Views the youth's obsequies with streaming eye,
Nor wishes Death his mercies to stay.

In vain did Corydon advice impart,
With manly fortitude his sighs suppress,
By comfort strive to soothe her anguish'd heart,
Urging their offspring's endless happiness;

In vain remonstrance friendly council lent;
Within the course of one succeeding year
Her life, in ceaseless lamentations spent,
In sad procession borne, I mark'd her bier.

Afflicted Corydon exerts his sense
In all the manliness of silent Woe:
"No wrong," he cry'd, "can Mercy's God dispense;
The ways of Heav'n shall man presume to know?"

See in yon sacred spot, the yew-tree nigh,
Two graves are clos'd with one sepulchral stone,
Engrav'd by Corydon, with many a sigh;
'Twas, Heav'n, thy will! and let that will be done!

The suff'ring sage to solitude resign'd,
'Twas mine to prove the sympathetic friend,
To check the painful startings of his mind,
And Consolation's healing balm to lend.

THE RESOLVE

Supposed to be written by Sappho.*

(From Mr. G. Dyer's Poems.)

YES! I have lov'd: yet often have I said,
Love in thy breast shall never revel more;
But I will listen to wild Ocean's roar;
Or, like some outcast solitary shade,
Will cling upon the howlings of the wind,
'Till I grow deaf with list'ning, cold and blind.

But ah! enchantress, cease that tender lay,
Nor tune that lyre to notes thus softly flow;
Those eyes, oh! take those melting eyes away,
Nor let those lips with honey'd sweets flow;
Nor let meek Pity pale that lovely cheek,
Nor weep, as wretches their long suffering speak:

With forms so fair endow'd, oh! Venus, why
Are Lesbian maids, or with such weakness
Do Lesbian damsels touch the melting lyre;
My lyre is mute, and I in silence gaze;
As tho' the Muse did not this breast inspire,
I lose in tenderer loves the love of praise.
Oh! Sappho, how art thou imprison'd round,
Beauty's weak captive, fast-enchain'd with sound,
Frail, frail resolve, vain promise of a day!
I see, I hear, and feel, and melt away.

PERAMBULATORY MUSINGS

From Blenheim-house, in Oxfordshire, to Titley, Herefordshire†.

(From the same.)

WHERE Blenheim's turrets rise to view,
And where, at length to Nature true,
Grave Vanbrugh, wearying long his head,
Soften'd down his house of lead‡,
And where, as bends the spacious dome,
The rival arts of Greece and Rome,
Still live in Rysbrac's free design,
And still in Rubens colouring shine;
Where Marlborough's valour, Marlborough's praise,
The fair-wrought tapestry displays,
Mid varying pleasure thro' the day,
Who might not linger life away?
Or now, as spreads the fair domain,
O'er lake or lawn, o'er hill or plain,

* See her celebrated ode in Longinus.

† This poem intends to shew the effect of variety on the human mind, as well as the pleasure of female society; and not to compare together with the most discriminating accuracy the different places alluded to, though discrimination is not entirely overlooked.

‡ The general style of Vanbrugh is here alluded to, and not the character of this particular building. After some observations on the Greek and Roman Architecture, Gilpin well remarks of Blenheim, "Vanbrugh's attempt seems to have been an effort at genius; and if we can keep the imagination apart from the five orders, we must allow, that he has created a *magnificent whole*, which is invested with an air of grandeur, seldom seen in a more regular kind of building. What made Vanbrugh ridiculous, was his applying to small houses a style of architecture, that could not possibly succeed but in a large one. Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, part ii. chap. 3.

Thro'

Thro' woods, and groves, or vista clear,
The cryſtal riv'let ſparkling near,
Still loit'ring, idly gay along,
Muſe, as inſpir'd, the ſylvan ſong*?

How vain the wiſh! how quick the change!
Thro' ſimpler ſcenes my footſteps range,
Where Nature ſmiles in peerleſs grace,
And Art but claims the ſecond place;
Scenes, trimm'd by Shenſtone, neat and gay,
Where Faunus' ſelf might pipe all day:
So ſimple, too, that not a ſwain,
But there might wake his rudeſt ſtrain.
Hail, Leaſowes†, now I climb thy hill,
Now bleſs the babbling of each rill,
Now wander down the friary glade,
Till roſin'd I hear the coarſe caſcade,
And glows again thro' ev'ry grove
The ſoul of Poeſy and Love,
Then ſoft I ſigh in paſtoral ſtrain‡,
Nor dream of Blenheim-houſe again.

Sometimes ſad, and ſometimes gay,
Like careleſs pilgrim ſtill I ſtray,
Till ſoon arriv'd at Hagley bow'r,
I ſigh to linger there an hour:
Where Lyttelton, in learned eaſe§,
Poliſh'd his verſe, and prun'd his trees;
Where Pope, the tuneful groves among,
Soft, as at Twickenham, pour'd the ſong:
And Thomſon fix'd in colours clear
The changeful ſeaſons of the year.
Hail, claſſic ſcenes! the willing Muſe
Her flowers of many mingling hues
Might here entwine, and once again
Hagley bloom forth in cheerful ſtrain.
Then farewell Shenſtone's ſimpler ſcene;
The ruſtic ſeat, the meadow green,
Willows, that near the riv'let weep,
The murm'ring bees, the milk-white ſheep;
When Hagley's beauties riſe to view,
Yes! I could bid you all adieu‖!

Ever muſing, ever ranging,
Ever pleas'd, yet ever changing,
Murm'ring onward ſtill I go,
As brooks thro' winding valleys flow,
That ſparkle ſtill, and ſtill complain,
That ev'ry rude reſtraint diſdain,
And, gliding on ſome latent ore,
Steal ſomething not poſſeſs'd before;
Then flow along in headlong haſte,
And bubble o'er the ſtreny waſte.
Ah! then does Nature deck in vain
The hill and vale, the grove and plain?
And can her curious hand ſupply
Nothing to fix this vagrant eye?
Shall art ſtill vary, ſtill improve
The winding walk, the tapering grove,
And yet man's reſtleſs heart implore
With miſer-mutt'rings ſomething more?

Thus onward flow I bend my way,
Till ſoon to Titley-houſe I ſtray;
And now delights me moſt of all
The fair retreat of Titley-hall,
Where near fair Eywood's ſeat is ſeen,
And Oxford** ſmiles, like Beauty's queen,
Where Shobden's terrace glitters high
And varying mountains meet the ſky.
But when ſuch num'rous charms invite,
Why moſt does Titley-houſe delight?
Eliza there, melodious maid,
Such meaſures to my ear convey'd,
As, had Cecilia been but near,
Cecilia had not ſcorn'd to hear:
Softly ſad, or ſweetly ſtrong,
She directs the varied ſong,
To native ſcenes new charms can give,
And bid the breathing Landſkape live;
Or, as the ſports and loves inſpire,
Wakes the ſoul-ſubduing lyre;
Hence I welcom'd moſt of all
The fair retreat of Titley-hall.

Vocal groves, and tuneful ſtreams,
Kindling wild poetic dreams,
Where dryad nymphs are wont to ſtray,
Or Naiads ſwim in wanton play;
Mounts that climb Jove's vaulted ſky,
While Ocean's God rolls thundering by;
Valleys rich, and meadows fair
Touch'd with Flora's pencil rare,
Rare, as when the nymph was led
By Zephyrus to his bridal bed,
(Then pencil'd did the fields appear
In all the glories of the year:)
Wideſt glens, and deepeſt glades,
Curving walks, and hoarſe caſcades,
All that Nature loves t' impart,
Or owns the plaſtic charm of Art;
All that Fancy durſt conceive,
Or Fiction's various hand can weave;
All muſt cloy the fated eye
Till Beauty's lovely form be nigh:
Where Woman walks, there ſeems t' appear
The Venus of the ſmiling year;
Far from her we feed on ſighs,
Tho' roving fields of Paradiſe.

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* The ſcenery, on entering the great gate from Woodſtock, is the maſter piece of the great *improver* Brown, who uſed to ſay, alluding to the lake, "the Thames would never forgive what he had done at Blenheim?" Price, however, in his Eſſay on the Pictureſque, has minutely criticized it.

† The reference, properly the *adorned Farm*, of the late William Shenſtone, the poet.

‡ It was intended ſomewhat to characterize Shenſtone's poetry in theſe lines. It has been well done by Gray. "But then there is Mr. Shenſtone, who truſts to Nature and ſimple ſentiment;—why does he not do better? He goes hopping about his own gravel walks; and never deviates from the beaten paths, for fear of being loſt." Gray's letter to Warton, in Maſon's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray.

§ The ſeat of Lord Lyttelton.

‖ The deſign however at Hagley is allowed to be more obſcure, minute, and trifling, as well as poſſeſſed of leſs variety than the Leaſowes:—the author's object ſhould be kept in view, which is to delineate the effect of variety on the mind.

** The ſeat of the Earl and Counteſs of Oxford.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

April 21.

The Earl of *Moira* withdrew his Inſolvent bill, and introduced another to the ſame effect, but diveſted of the matter objected to by the Law Lords.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 22.

Mr. *Tierney* moved, that the Letter dated February, 28th 1800, from the Duke of York to Mr. Dundas, part of which had been read by the latter, in his juſtification of the delay in ſending troops to Italy, be produced, in order that he might found thereon a motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who, he contended, had groſsly deceived and abuſed the Houſe in his repreſentations as to the ſtate of our army

Meſſrs *Whitbread, Grey, Bouverie, Nicholls, Tarleton, G. Ponſonby*, and Lord *Folkſtone*, ſpoke to the ſame effect.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Meſſrs. *Pitt* and *Dundas*, and Lord *Hawkeſbury*, oppoſed the motion, alledging that it did not furniſh matter for inquiry, and that at the preſent period it might be inexpedient to produce a document of that nature. On a diviſion the numbers were, ayes 45, noes 151.

April 23.

The Iriſh Tea Duty and Coal bills, and the Malt Damage bill, were read and paſſed.

April 24.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, voted the following ſums, being for half a year's ſervice, namely, from June to Dec. 1801, excepting the Secret Service-money, of which 35,000l. had been already provided out of 50,000l. the ſums neceſſary for the current year:—

For the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Upper Canada, 7950l. Nova Scotia, 2915l. New Brunſwick in America, 2420l. The Civil Eſtabliſhment of St. John's in America, commonly called Prince Edward's Iſland, 1900l. Cape Briton, 957l. Newfonndland, 1641l. The Bahama Iſlands, 4100l. The Bermudas, or Summer Iſlands, 301l. The Iſland of Dominica, 600l. New South Wales, 7146l. The ſuperintendance of Aliens for the year 1801, 7620l. Extraordinary proſecutions relative to Coinage, 2270l. Convicts at New South Wales for 3 months, 37,317l. Printing the Journals, Votes, and Bills of the Houſe of Commons, 10,000l. Keeping in repair the Military Roads and Bridges in North Britain, 5000l. The probable amounts of Bills for New South Wales for the current year, 25,000l. The Commiſſions, &c. under the 7th Article of the American Treaty, 3570l. Advances from the Civil Liſt, purſuant to Addreſſes of the Houſe, 21,808l. French Emigrants, Domingo Sufferers, and American Loyaliſts, 28,702l. Secret Service-money, 15,000l. Office tional Allowance to the Clerks in Addiſor Auditing the Public Accounts, 2483l. Other Services, 500l. A Plan for the Improvement of the Port of London, 253l. Continuing an Index to the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, 116l. Allowances, diſcharging the Advances to Clerks in Public Offices, 3,500l. Expences incurred in the Parliamentary Office, for the Seſſions 1800, 374l. Bills on Account of New South Wales, for the year 1800, 6756. Ditto, for the year 1801, 7901l. Payment of artificers and workmen employed in both Houſes of Parliament, 2000l. The Expences attendant on the Committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Priſon in Coldbath-fields, 1751. Medicines ſent to New South Wales, 895l. Payment of Intereſt on Exchequer Bills, 354,846l. Diſcount allowed on prompt payment of the Loan, 177,330l. Intereſt of Advances made by the Bank of England, 17,518l. Fees to the Clerks and Officers of the Commiſſioners for the reduction of the National Debt, 902l. Compenſation for extra trouble to the Clerks employed in making out Exchequer Bills, 1000l. References made by John Wilmot, Eſq. relative to a Maritime Clauſe, 132l. The Board of Agriculture for 1801, 3000l. The Veterinary College, 1500l. Britiſh Forts and Settlements on the Coaſt of Africa, 20,000l. Additional Field Officers or Militia in Ireland, 11,167l.

Theſe reſolutions were ſeverally carried; as alſo the pay and clothing of the militia, and likewiſe an allowance to ſubalterns of the militia in time of peace, and to Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, and Serjeants, of diſembodid militia regiments.

H. OF LORDS.

April 20.

The Earl of *Roſslyn* preſented the ſecond report of the Committee of Supply; which ſtated, that numbers of perſons, under pretence of aſſociating as benefit clubs, met at different houſes for ſeditious and treaſonable purpoſes; that they called themſelves United Britons; that every meeting ſent a member to repreſent it, who communicated with the delegates of other meetings, and made regular reports; that they all took one common oath, in which they declared their determination to perſevere until they obtained thoſe rights which they by nature were entitled to. The report then recommended the neceſſity of adopting, as ſpeedily as poſſible, ſuch meaſures as ſhould put a ſtop to practices of this kind. After ſome obſervations from the Duke of *Bedford*, the Earls of *Suffolk* and *Moira*, and Lord *Hobart*; the bill for ſuppreſſing ſeditious

tious ſocieties went through the Committee.

On the ſame day, the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of Ways and Means, reſolved to allow a drawback of 4s. 5d. Iriſh per gallon, on the exportation of ſpirits diſtilled from ſugar in Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

The bill for ſuppreſſing ſocieties was was read the third time and paſſed.

In the Commons the ſame day, ſeveral reports were received, and orders made, for the production of papers relative to the finances of Ireland.

April 29.

Mr. *Corry* propoſed a countervailing duty, of 2s. per gallon, on ſpirits extracted from ſugar imported into this country from Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Lottery, Seditious Meetings, Innkeepers' Relief, Duckworth's and Taylor's divorce, and ſeveral revenue and private bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 1.

Several motions, made by Mr. *Yorke* for the production of more papers relating to the Convention of El-Ariſch, were negatived.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after ſome obſervations on the hardſhip of members of Parliament for Ireland being ſubject to their proportion of the taxes of both countries, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to exempt them from the payment of all ſuch taxes in this country, during the ſeſſions of Parliament, and 20 days after, as could be ſeparated from the ſeveral articles of conſumption, as the duties on ſervants, horſes, carriages, armorial bearings, and income; as alſo that their plate, books, &c. at preſent ſubject to duties, ſhould be allowed to paſs free.

May 4.

Earl *Temple* brought forward his motion, on the ineligibility of perſons in holy orders ſitting in that houſe. His lordſhip, with great perſpicuity, detailed the ſeveral documents collected by the Committee, contended that the reverend gentleman could not retain his ſeat, and concluded an able ſpeech by moving, that a new writ be iſſued for Old Sarum in the room of Mr. Tooke.

Mr. *Tooke* denied the imputation, that his life had been a ſeries of ſtruggles, which were as common to him as air and water. He never had, he ſaid, but two in his life; the firſt was, in taking his Maſter of Arts degree at Cambridge, which a great dog would get did he but bark for it, and which was diſputed with him by a relative of the noble Lord (Temple); he meant the late Lord Montfort—but *de mortuis nil*. The other ſtruggle was with the benchers of the Temple, on his claim to be admitted to the bar, and in which purſuit he was encouraged by one of the firſt lawyers in the land, the late Lord Aſhburton (Mr. Dunning). But here his ſtruggle was ineffectual, he ſaid, after eating commons ſo long among them! [Here was a call to order.] Mr. Tooke ſaid, he meant no reflection on any body of men, and ſaid, he would apply his ſtatements to the queſtion of the day, in which, in ſpite of the officious interference of the noble Lord, he hoped to be more ſucceſsful. He mentioned the circumſtance of his being rejected at the bar, leſt gentlemen in that Houſe ſhould imagine it was on any other grounds than that of his having been in holy orders; and he wiſhed the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was preſent, who cenſured the conduct of the Courts on that proceeding, as a pointed and perſonal deciſion againſt him. The noble Lord treated him, throughout this proceeding, as a *felon*; he was called upon to attend, to ſtand up, and ſhow himſelf, as if on trial. He had no cauſe to hide his face; his character through life was unblemiſhed; and he knew not why he ſhould be told he was ineligible. He valued not a ſeat in that Houſe; neither was he ſolicitous about being turned out of it, but he would maintain his right, which was as good as any other man's in that aſſembly. He did not come into it for a privilege to ſcreen his debts; he owed none, and he ſought no advantage but that of doing his duty. He then proceeded to examine the reports, to which he objected ſtrongly. He ſtated the abſurdity of the report, aſſerting that the Committee had appointed others to enquire; this, he ſaid, was delegating a delegated authority: this was an objection not very material, but it ſhowed an inconſiſtency. He then argued on the principle of eligibility, and inferred, that all perſons were eligible, unleſs expreſſly excluded by ſtatute, as minors, aliens, &c. and that the right of electing and eligibility were reciprocal. He inſtanced the caſe of many members who were in Parliament, and yet in holy orders; and particularly in the caſe of one who was a Colonel of militia—[a call to order]—Mr. Tooke ſaid, he named no gentleman. He contended for the right of clergymen ſitting in that Houſe if elected; ſaid he had been a prieſt, but ordination in the Reformed church was not a ſacrament, as in the Popiſh communion; as ſuch a man could depoſe himſelf. He put a ſtrong caſe, by ſuppoſing, that the clergyman convicted of the crime of adultery with Mrs. Taylor was depoſed from the ſacerdotal character, and then elected, whether

whether he was eligible. Certainly no objection now made againſt himſelf could apply to ſuch a perſon on the principles of the noble Lord. He quoted inſtances of Dr. Pretyman as Secretary to Mr. Pitt, and Dr. O'Berne, who was Secretary to the Duke of Portland, to ſhow clergymen exerciſed the functions of laymen; and then, in the language of Cicero, emphatically exhorted Lord Temple, as a young man, to be careful how he tampered with the Conſtitution.—"Quod ſi legere aut audire voletis externa, maximas Reſpublicas ab adoleſcentibus labefactas, a ſenibus ſuſtentatas et reſtitutas reperietis."

Mr. *Fox* contended that, except when a poſitive ſtatute interfered, the clergy had as much right to be repreſentatives as electors. Upon the whole, he did not ſee a particle of reaſon or of law to ſupport the preſent proceeding.

Sir *W. Scott* ſaid, there was no poſition more clear than this, that, by the Canon law, any man who had devoted himſelf to the miniſtry was, during the remainder of his life, incapable of changing that ſituation into which he entered.

The *Solicitor General* had no doubt of the ineligibility of a prieſt to occupy a ſeat in that Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought, from the difference of opinion which ſubſiſted on the preſent queſtion, that, inſtead of proſecuting it, a bill ſhould be brought in declaratory of the principle, which was by all admitted, that perſons in holy orders ſhould not ſit in that Houſe. He entered into the hiſtory of the Convocations, from whence this ineligibility aroſe; and, though this aſſembly had ceaſed, yet, from the circumſtance of one kind of the livings in the kingdom being in the gift of the Crown, it might obtain an undue influence in Parliament, if clergymen, looking forward to its patronage, ſhould be eligible to ſeats in that Houſe. He moved the previous queſtion; on which the Houſe divided, for it 94, againſt it 53; conſequently Mr. Tooke will retain his ſeat during the preſent ſeſſion.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, May 11. The following diſpatches were laſt night received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Lieut. Gen. Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 22.

Having already detailed in my diſpatches of the 1ſt, 14th, and 15th inſtant, (Nos. 7, 8, 9.) the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majeſty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 31ſt of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that, having been joined on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua, the appointed rendezvous, by the 8th Weſt India regiment, from Engliſh Harbour, we ſailed the ſame evening, with the force there collected, conſiſting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 3d and 11th regiments of foot, and the 8th Weſt India regiment; but, owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made ſo little progreſs, as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the paſſage is generally made in the courſe of a few hours. Rear-Admiral Duckworth conceiving it might be uſeful to order the Andromeda from Antigua, with a view to prevent any veſſels communicating with the iſland of St. Bartholemew, Capt. Bradby was accordingly diſpatched on that ſervice, of which opportunity I availed myſelf to ſend Lieut-Col. Shipley, the commanding Engineer, for the purpoſe of making obſervations and to diſcover where a landing might be made with the leaſt riſk to the troops. The reports of Lieut-Col. Shipley, and Capt. Bradby, were very correct and, had occaſion required us to have acted on their information, would no doubt have proved of very eſſential conſequence, in facilitating the reduction of this iſland. A diſpoſition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th: but being becalmed the whole of that day, in ſight of the iſland, and thereby loſing the advantage that would have been derived from a ſudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a veſſel lately from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and, indeed, poſſeſſed no means of defence, we determined at once to ſend in a ſummons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th, and, I am happy to acquaint you, was followed by the immediate ſurrender of the iſland.

I am, &c. THO. TRIGGE.

[Here follow copies of the ſummons and capitulation; and alſo a return of ordnance, &c. captured in the iſland of St. Bartholomew.]

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 21.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the iſland of St. Martin ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces on the 24th inſtant. It being conſidered of much conſequence that the leaſt delay poſſible ſhould take place after the ſurrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements neceſſary to enable us to leave that iſland, which were finally concluded on the 22d.—At the moment when we were about to ſail, the Proſelyte from England, with nine tranſports under convoy, hove in ſight, on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that night,

night, when we found that one tranſport was miſſing, with two hundred men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day at noon, we were alſo joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d Weſt India regiment.—The ſhips of war and the tranſports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the Iſland of St. Martin as appeared conſiſtent with ſafety, and at day-light in the following morning ſtood into Little Cole Bay.—The troops having been divided into two Brigades, a diſpoſition was made for landing. The firſt Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-gen Fuller, was compoſed of the 1ſt battalion of the Royals, the 11th regiment, and the 2d Weſt India regiment, and was deſtined to make an attack on Fort Cheſterfield, near the town of Marigot, ſituated in the French quarter of the iſland—The ſecond Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-gen. Maitland, conſiſted of ſix companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th Weſt India regiment; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amſterdam, and the town of Philipſburgh in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade. The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amſterdam, the 2d brigade was in conſequence landed firſt, which was effected without oppoſition. During this operation, the tranſport arrived with the part of the 64th regiment, which had been miſſing, and, being ordered to run cloſe in with the ſhore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment. Brigadier-gen. Maitland, having gained the heights towards Fort Amſterdam, was ſoon oppoſed by detatched parties of the enemy. The 8th Weſt India regiment being principally engaged on thoſe occaſions, was always ſucceſsful. It appeared that almoſt the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal reſiſtance would have been made at Fort Cheſterfield.—The enemy, rather than wait an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect, by our poſſeſſing the heights at no great diſtance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a conſiderable part of their force, one of the poſitions which we occupied, and brought out two field-pieces with about three hundred men for the purpoſe.—The body of our troops, on which this attack was made, conſiſted of four companies of the 64th regiment, under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th Weſt India regiment, who evinced on this occaſion the greateſt courage and ſteadineſs, repulſed and purſued the enemy, and took poſſeſſion of the two field-pieces. The loſs of the enemy, which they themſelves ſtate to be much more conſiderable, was certainly not leſs than between fifty and ſixty killed and wounded, which muſt appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.—That the 64th, one of the fineſt regiments I ever ſaw, commanded as it was, ſhould have behaved in a diſtinguiſhed manner, is not ſurpriſing; but I have peculiar ſatisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 8th Weſt India regiment, formed within the laſt three years, and compoſed almoſt entirely of new negroes, who never had before ſeen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner, that would do honour to any troops. After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt; but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night. The firſt brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Cheſterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that poſt at day-break on the 25th. The crews of ſome privateers, who formed a conſiderable part of the enemy's force, finding the attack on our poſition had failed, returned to their ſhips and put to ſea. The regular troops to the number of at leaſt 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were ſtill more who had not then ſurrendered. The officers of the navy and the ſeamen went through the laborious taſk of diſembarking the troops and dragging the guns up ſteep and rugged hills, with a ſpirit and cheerfulneſs highly honourable to themſelves, and gratifying to thoſe who witneſſed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to ſay that Rear-Adm. Duckworth gave every poſſible aſſiſtance, I might be underſtood only to mean that he did his duty; an expreſſion totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, excluſive of all that can be comprehended under the moſt extenſive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindneſs muſt be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every officer and ſoldier ſerving on this expedition. I have alſo much pleaſure in bearing teſtimony to the zeal manifeſted by the whole of the troops, whoſe conduct was ſo highly creditable, as to entitle them to my warmeſt praiſe. It likewiſe affords me particular ſatisfaction to have an opportunity of expreſſing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers-General Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in which they conducted the ſervices entruſted to them, and to Lieut.-Col. Gledſtanes, the Adj. General, Lieut.-Col. Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. Shipley, the commanding engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they uſed in their reſpective ſituations, as well as to the officers commanding the ſeveral

corps,

corps, for the attention and alacrity ſo eminently conſpicuous in the diſcharge of their duty. (Signed) THOS. TRIGGE.

[Here follow the ſummons and articles of capitulation, and alſo a return of ordnance, &c. captured in the iſland of St. Martin.]

St. Martin, March 24.

Return of Wounded.—64th regiment, 6 rank and file.

(Signed) ALBERT GLEDSTANES, Lieut.-Col. and Adj.-Gen.

Head quarters, St. Thomas, March 29.

Sir, Having completed ſuch arrangements as appeared neceſſary for the ſecurity of St. Martin's, we were enabled to leave that iſland on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yeſterday. The ſhips of war and tranſports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately diſpoſed in the order of landing, the ſummons was ſent in without farther delay; and I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the iſlands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were ſurrendered on capitulation to his Majeſty's troops, and taken poſſeſſion of in the afternoon.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. Dundas.

Head quarters, St. Croix, April 1.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that we ſailed from St. Thomas's on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived off this iſland the following day. Having iſſued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements neceſſary for that purpoſe, it was judged inexpedient to take any farther ſteps until the ſummons had been ſent in, which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you that the iſland of St. Croix was ſurrendered to his Majeſty in the courſe of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take poſſeſſion, it was deferred until this morning, when the Britiſh troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Chriſtianſtadt and Frederickſtadt.

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. H. Dundas.

P. S. It muſt be ſatisfactory to you to know, that the preſent crop of ſugar in this iſland will amount to 36,000 hogſheads, containing half a ton each.

Admiralty-office, May 11. Capt. Ekins, late of the Amphitrite, arrived laſt night with the following diſpatches from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Barbadoes and the Leeward iſlands, to E. Nepean, Eſq.

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 27.

Having conſulted with Lieut.-Gen. Trigge on the ſubject of the orders of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collect the troops that the General thought might be employed with diſpatch; and we ſailed on the 16th, with about 1500 troops, for the purpoſe of attacking the various iſlands ſpecified in our orders, the General and myſelf conſidering it moſt judicious to commence with the weathermoſt one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms, and very variable winds, we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing) till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpoſe, and placed the Andromeda, l'Unite, and Drake brig, to cover it, the General and myſelf deemed it expedient to prevent delay, by ſending Brig.-Gen. King, and Capt. Fuller of the Leviathan, with a ſummons, which, after ſome little heſitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I tranſmit entered into. I then detached the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to aſſiſt in watching St. Thomas's, when every exertion was uſed to land a garriſon, and form ſuch temporary arrangements as the urgency of the ſervice would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d.—We found here two Swediſh ſhips, nearly laden with the produce of the country, a Daniſh ſhip in ballaſt, beſides a variety of ſmall craft, Swediſh, and three ſmall French veſſels; and I left Capt. Thomas Harvey, in l'Unite, to co-operate with the Commandant of that iſland, and at ten o'clock A. M. were in the act of weighing, when ten ſail were ſeen from the maſt head; I therefore ordered the Drake brig and l'Eclair ſchooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myſelf concluding that they were our troops from England, which the General and myſelf had ſent orders to Barbadoes to follow us, after landing their ſick with women and children; this, from light airs, was not aſcertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the Proſelyte joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myſelf, after ſome deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majeſty's ſervice, and render St. Bartholomew very unſafe, if we omitted attacking the iſland of St. Martin. We therefore (although it was not mentioned in our inſtructions) prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d bore away for that purpoſe; but the unprecedented variableneſs of the winds prevented our getting there till day-light of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d, the Coromandel joined with the 2d Weſt India regiment; when, having placed Capt. Fowke in the Proſelyte, with the Drake brig, in Coles Bay, to cover the landing, under the direction of Captain Ekins of the Amphitrite (who had been ſick

at

at Barbadoes, but joined me in the Proſelyte, and handſomely volunteered this ſervice) which commenced at half paſt eight o'clock; and, with his judicious arrangements, the 2d brigade of near 1500 men, under Brig.-Gen. Maitland, were on ſhore with their field-pieces, and 100 ſeamen, by 11 o'clock, as was the 1ſt brigade of 1800, under Brig.-Gen. Fuller, by two o'clock, with their field-pieces, and 100 ſeamen: The 2d brigade directly proceeded on to take the heights in the approach to the town of Philipſburgh, which was quickly effected, though not without ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhing, which afterwards brought on a ſhort action, in which ſome companies of the 64th, under Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th Weſt India regiment, diſplayed great gallantry, beat the enemy, and took two field-pieces. At this time, Brig.-Gen. Fuller, with the 1ſt brigade, marched on to take the heights above Fort Cheſterfield, or Maregot, where we had reaſon to expect the greateſt reſiſtance; but the former check (in which the enemy loſt from 50 to 60 killed and wounded) evinced that oppoſition could only lead to deſtruction; and they embraced a verbal ſummons (ſent in by Brig.-Gen. Maitland at five o'clock) to propoſe their terms at nine; when Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and ſelf being on the ſpot, the capitulation was ſigned and exchanged by midnight of the 24th, of which I tranſmit a copy for their Lordſhips' information. At the commencement of the attack, we obſerved in Great Bay two privateer brigs, of 12 guns each, and a ſchooner of the ſame force, with a merchant ſhip, brig, and nine or ten ſmall craft; and as I conſidered them likely to attempt getting off in the courſe of the night, I ordered the Hornet, and Fanny armed brig, to work up to Great Bay, to prevent ſuch attempt from ſucceeding, and at ſunſet ſent the Drake to aſſiſt on that ſervice; but, unfortunately, the two firſt did not get far enough to windward to fulfil my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the ſchooner got out, with a few ſmall veſſels, five of which were taken; but I am to lament the brig and ſchooner getting away, after a chace of 24 hours by the Hornet and Fanny. We found remaining in the Bay, one brig privateer, of 12 guns, an Engliſh captured ſhip, a merchant brig, four ſmall ſchooners, and a ſloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. &c. the next morning, the 25th, and ſailed for St. Thomas's the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the Proſelyte, Hornet, and Drake, to aſſiſt in the arrangements neceſſary for the ſecurity of the iſland, and two tranſports to embark the garriſon in, which conſiſted of between 3 and 400 beſides nearly a ſimilar number which got away in the brig, &c. I have ordered the Proſelyte to relieve l'Unité, keeping with her the Drake, for the aſſiſting protection of the two iſlands, and l'Unité to conduct the priſoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to convoy the trade home.—I cannot conclude this account of our ſucceſsful proceedings, for their Lordſhips' information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, for his kind ſupport and concurrence in every inſtance, and for his anxious endeavours to preſerve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy which muſt always contribute to the ſucceſs of every undertaking. I ſhould not do juſtice to the officers and men ſerving under my command, if I was to omit aſſuring their Lordſhips they have performed the haraſſing and laborious ſervice they have been employed in highly to my ſatisfaction, and with an alacrity characteriſtic of Britiſh ſeamen. J. T. Duckworth.

Sir, *Leviathan, St. Thomas, March* 30.

Having had the honour of ſtating to you the ſucceſsful proceedings of this armament to the 27th, I have now farther to add, that we arrived off this iſland at day-light of the 28th, having previouſly concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black Point Bay, about three miles to the weſtward of the town; but from the wind throwing off the land we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Capt. Bradby in the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to place themſelves as cloſe to the beach as the water would admit to cover the landing; which ſervice was ably executed. I alſo ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite, (which had been previouſly directed here to prevent ſuccour from being thrown in,) to anchor cloſe off the town, to be in readineſs to attack the forts, if requiſite. This ſervice performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and ſelf were of opinion it would promote his Majeſty's ſervice to ſummon the iſland, which was ſent by Brigadier General Maitland, and Captain King of the Leviathan, when a capitulation was agreed on for this iſland, Saint John's, and its dependencies (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to ſend officers to aſcertain that our force was as formidable as repreſented): and yeſterday morning we took poſſeſſion of the forts, &c. ſince when I have been conſtantly employed in landing a garriſon, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordſhips an exact detail of the veſſels in harbour, but there was one man of war brig of 18 guns, which appears a very fine veſſel, and fit for his Majeſty's ſervice.

J. T. Duckworth

Leviathan, off Christianstadt, April 2.

Sir, I now have the farther pleasure to acquaint you, that we were off the town of Christianstadt at day-light of the 31st, and having formed the arrangements for landing, and sounded to the eastward of the town, to ascertain that it could be safely effected, Lieutenant-general Trigge and myself thought proper to send a summons similar to that of St. Bartholomew: upon which confidential officers were sent off by the Governor-general Lindeman, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with his Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation; and as I consider an expeditious account thereof, under the present circumstances with the Northern Powers, may be very desirable, I dispatch the Fanny hired armed brig, and must defer giving any detail of the vessels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get any exact list. Captain Ekins, of the Amphitrite, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to entrust that valuable officer with my dispatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordships' to him for any further particulars. I intend giving an acting order to Capt. John Miller Garnier, of the Hawke, and my first Lieutenant George-William Blaney, an officer whose exertions in the present expedition entitles him to my warmest support. I should feel very remiss was I to close this without mentioning to their Lordships the aid I have received from my Captain E. D. King, in this harassing service. J. T. Duckworth.

Downing-street, May 15. The following dispatches have been received at his Majesty's Secretary of State's office.

Camp, before Alexandria, March 19.

Sir, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, and the return of ordnance, stores, &c.]

Camp, four Miles from Alexandria, April 5.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Colonel Archdall, of the 12th light dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men.

I am, &c. J. H. Hutchinson.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Major-Gen. Finch's Brigade, March 18.

Total.—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.—Officer killed: 26th light dragoons, quarter-master John Simpson.—Officers wounded: 12th light dragoons, Colonel Mervyn Archdall; 26th ditto, Lieutenant and Adj. John Harte.—Officers taken prisoners: 12th light dragoons, Capt. the Hon. Pierce Butler; Cornet Earl Lindsay Daniel; 26th ditto, Capt. Charles Turner (brigade Major), quarter-master Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) J. Abercromby,
Dep. Adjutant-Gen.

Head-quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 3.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, after the affair of March 13, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained, without any material occurrence taking place, till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to 11 or 12,000 men. Of 14 demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, 12 appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment. The enemy made the following disposition of their army: Gen. Lanusse was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; Gen. Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades, and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry. The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major-Gen. Craddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline: the contest was unusually obstinate. The enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field. While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole of the action, refused their right: they pushed forward,

forward, however, a corps of light troops, ſupported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check; which certainly was, at that time, the weakeſt part of our line. We have taken about 200 priſoners (not wounded); but it was impoſſible to purſue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and becauſe the French had lined the oppoſite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We alſo have ſuffered conſiderably. Few more ſevere actions have ever been fought, conſidering the numbers engaged on both ſides. We have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the perſon of our never ſufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his ſituation from thoſe about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolneſs and perſpicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakneſs and loſs of blood. Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him more than any other perſon; but it is ſome conſolation to thoſe who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, ſo was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be ſacred to every Britiſh ſoldier—and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful poſterity. It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the ſoldiers of this army. The reſerve, againſt whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themſelves with unexampled ſpirit: they reſiſted the impetuoſity of the French infantry, and repulſed ſeveral charges of cavalry. Maj.-Gen. Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerouſly: I regret, however, the temporary abſence from the army of this highly-valuable and meritorious officer, whoſe counſel and co-operation would be ſo highly neceſſary to me at this moment. Brigadier-Gen. Oakes was wounded nearly at the ſame time, and the army has been deprived of the ſervice of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promiſe, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has ſince, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty. Brigadier-Gen. Stuart and the foreign brigade ſupported the reſerve with much promptneſs and ſpirit. Indeed, it is but juſtice to this corps to ſay, that they have, on all occaſions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and ſpirit exhibited by the Britiſh troops, and have perfectly ſucceeded. Major-General Ludlow deſerves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance the Guards conducted themſelves in the moſt cool, intrepid, and ſoldier-like manner. They received very effectual ſupport by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brigadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand: the army has been deprived of the ſervice of a moſt active, zealous, and judicious officer. The loſs of the enemy has been great: it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. Gen. Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which ſuffered conſiderably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanuſſe and Boder are ſince dead of their wounds. I have been informed that ſeveral other General Officers, whoſe names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded. I cannot conclude this letter without ſolemnly aſſuring you, that, in the arduous conteſt in which we are at preſent engaged, his Majeſty's troops in Egypt have faithfully diſcharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the Britiſh name and nation.

I am, &c. J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, near Alexandria, March 21.

Total.—10 officers, 9 ſerjeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horſes, killed; 60 officers, 48 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horſes, wounded; 3 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 28 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers killed.—3d Guards, Enſign Campbell;—42d regiment, Major Biſſet, Lieuts. Colin Campbell, R. Anderſon, A. Stewart;—58th, Lieut. Jocelyn;—Stuart's regt. Col. Dutens, Lieuts. Duvergier, Dejean;—2d battalion of the 54th foot, Capt. Gibſon.

Officers wounded.—Staff, his Excellency Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief; Major-Gen. Moore, Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. John Hope, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Oakes, Brig.-Gen. Lawſon, Capt. Doyle (Brigade Major), Capt. St. Pern (ditto), ſince dead; Capt. Anderſon, Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Moore.

Officers wounded.—3d Guards, Captains Rooke, Anſley, Deare;—Royals, Captain J. C. Gardner, Lieuts. John Gordon, John M'Pherſon, Charles Johnſon;—2d battalion of the 54th regiment, Lieuts. Conror, Predam;—92d, Captain Cameron, Lieut. Mathiſon;—50th, Captain Ogilvy, Lieuts. Campbell, Tilſby, Enſign Rowe;—79th, Lieut. Roſs;—Queen's, Enſign Allman;—30th, Capt. S ith, Lieut. James;—44th, Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie (ſince dead);—89th, Capt. Blake, Lieut. Agnew;—Stuart's reg. Capts Miſſet Mahony, Richardſon, Lieuts. M'Carty, Sutton, Hutton, Zeheuder, Loreg, Girard, Enſign O'Herman;—De Rolle's reg. Lieut. Mitzger, Adj. La Ville;—Dillon's reg. Capts. Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral, Lieuts. Laury, D'Auille;—23d, Lieut. Cook;—28th, Lieut.-Col. Paget, Lieuts John Meachem, Hearn, Ford;—1ſt battalion

lion 40th reg. Lieut. Southwell;—42d, Major Sterling, Capt. D. Stuart, Lieuts. Hamilton Row, A. M'Nicol, A. Donaldson, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell; Enfign M'Kenzie;—58th, Lieuts. Curry and Toole;—Royal Artillery, Lieuts. Gamble, Campbell, Lawfon, Burflem.

J. Abercromby, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

N. B. One ftand of colours and two field-pieces taken.

Admiralty office, May 15. Lieut. Corbett, late of the Fulminante cutter, arrived this morning from the coaft of Egypt, with the following difpatch from Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majefty's fhips and veffels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated on-board the Foudroyant, in the bay of Aboukir, April 1.

Sir, I have very great concern in acquainting you, that, in a defperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21ft ultimo, my gallant and refpectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on-board this fhip on the 28th. It is unneceffary to fay how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordfhips will obferve, that the enemy were repulfed with very great lofs. I inclofe, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that fuftained by the detachment of feamen ferving under his orders; and have the pleafure of adding, that his own wound has not been fo material as to deprive me of his fervices. The marines were not engaged, having been, previoufly to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir-caftle and its vicinity.

I am, &c. Keith.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three fail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkifh Vice-Admiral joined.

Return of officers and feamen employed on fhore under the orders of Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an action with the enemy, March 21.

Total.—1 officer, 3 feamen, killed; 2 officers, 18 feamen, wounded.

Name of officer killed.—Minotaur, Mr. Krebs, mafter's mate.

Names of officers wounded.—Tigre, Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight; Swiftfure, Lieut. Lewis Davis. Keith.

Downing-ftreet, May 16. By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated at the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza; March 20, it appears, that on the 18th of that month, 1000 Afiatic cavalry advanced from that place; and on the following day, 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pafha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arifch, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pafha arrives with a very confiderable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Pafha is to advance to Cateh. It is the Grand Vizier's intention, that thefe 2000 cavalry fhould join the Britifh army, whenever the Commander in Chief may require it. It alfo appears, that Djeggar Pafha has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial army, for the purpofe of the expulfion of the enemy from Egypt. The firft party that joined confifted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted; and feveral parties have joined fince.

[This Gazette alfo announces the capture of 119 French, Spanifh, Dutch, &c. veffels, by the cruizers under Lord Hugh Seymour, on the Jamaica ftation; of 15 veffels by Admiral Duckworth's fquadron; and of the Bougainville French brig privateer, of 128 tons, 14 guns, and 67 men, by the Eurydice, Capt. Bathurft.]

Admiralty-office, May 18. Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iflands, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated Fort Royal, Feb. 9.

Sir, Capt. Matfon, of the Daphne, informs me, by letter of the 22d ult. that, on the 16th, obferving fome coafters near the fhore, under convoy of a fchooner, he detached Lieut. M'Kenzie, with the boats of the Cyane, under Lieut. Peachy; but, on their approaching, all fucceeded in getting under the coyer of the batteries at Baffe Terre, one excepted, which anchored near Vieux Forte: this, in the courfe of the night, Lieutenant M'Kenzie boarded and brought off, under a heavy cannonade. The next morning they obferved from the Saints the above-mentioned fchooner work up in fhore, and anchor at Trois Rivieres, covered by a battery, and flanked by two others. Notwithftanding thefe difficulties, Lieut. M'Kenzie, with Lieut. Peachy, volunteered to bring her out; which Capt. Matfon was at laft prevailed on to accord to: but, for want of wind, this gallant intention was not attempted until after funrife on the 18th, when Mr. M'Kenzie, in a manner which exceeds all praife, ran the fchooner onboard, though a fuperior enemy, and evidently prepared for him, when Lieutenants Peachy and M'Kenzie entered with 30 men, and, after a conteft of a quarter of an hour, fucceeded in bringing her off, under a moft tremendous fire from the batteries, fhe being moored fo clofe to the fhore as to have a ftern hawfer fixt on the beach. In this conteft the French Captain, his 1ft and 2d Lieutenants, and fix men, were wounded; befides 1 killed and 2 drowned. In the Garland tender, 1 feaman and 1 marine

marine killed; the serjeant of marines, and two seamen, wounded. Though I was not an observer of this exploit, which appears to me among the first traits of gallantry in the course of this war, their Lordships will be able to appreciate the value of Lieutenant M'Kenzie's conduct, which, I must further add, is, in its probable consequences, of the greatest moment to the trade of our islands, as L'Eclair sails rapidly, and, when fully armed, will carry 12 six-pounders, besides 2 and a half pounder brass guns mounted as swivels. She was in her way to Point Petre to complete, having left Rochfort armed only with 4 brass 4-pounders, the 10 small guns, and 50 men.

I am, &c. J. T. Duckworth.

Admiralty office, May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Victoire French cutter privateer (late his Majesty's hired armed cutter the Active), of 14 long 4-pounders, and 75 men, by the Lady Anne hired armed brig, Lieutenant Lake.

Admiralty-office, May 26. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of the Heureux privateer brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by the Amelia, Capt. Herbert;—and also of the destruction of La Mouche French privateer, by being obliged to run on shore (where she very soon became a wreck), in consequence of the damage she sustained from the fire of his Majesty's ship Diamond, Capt. Griffith.

Dublin-Castle, May 25. The Earl of Hardwicke, who embarked at Holyhead yesterday evening at eight o'clock, on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, arrived in this harbour at six o'clock this morning. His Lordship, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin. His Lordship, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the Castle, and, upon his arrival there at 1 o'clock, was introduced in form to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, who received him, sitting under the canopy of state, in the Presence chamber, from whence a procession was made, in the usual state, to the Council chamber. The Council sitting, his Lordship's commission was read; and, the oath being administered to him, his Excellency was invested with the Collar of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the Sword of State from the Marquis Cornwallis. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the Presence chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the government of Ireland.

Admiralty-office, May 30. Letter transmitted by Captain Ricketts.

Naiad, in Pontevedra Bay, May 17.

Sir, the boats belonging to the Naiad and Phaeton, manned by volunteer officers, seamen, and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Marshall (1st), of the Naiad, highly distinguished themselves on the night of the 16th, by the capture of La Alcudia, and demolition of El Raposo, armed Spanish Coruuna packets, in the port of Marin, near the town of Pontevedra, under the protection of a five-gun battery, 24-pounders, prepared to receive them. La Alcudia, the largest, commanded by Don Jean Antonio Barbuto, a very old Lieutenant in his Catholic Majesty's service, was moored fem and stern close to the fort, and her sails were sent on shore the preceding day. This service was undertaken from information that she was a corvette of 22 guns. I am happy to state, that four men only, belonging to the two ships, were wounded. W. H. Ricketts.

P. S. I was under the necessity of setting fire to La Alcudia soon after she was towed out by the boats, the wind setting in strong at S. W.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, June, 1801.

NOTHING, since our last review of public affairs, has appeared to us of greater importance, than the entire release from embargo of the ships of this country in the ports of

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK;

the liberation of the vessels of those Powers in British harbours, and the subsequent restoration of commerce between England and the Baltic. Lord St. Helen's arrived at Peterburg on the 29th ult. where he found M. Duroc as Minister from the French government. No particulars have yet transpired as to the state of the business with which these gentlemen are respectively charged; but the reception of both by the Emperor Alexander appears to have been of the most gratifying nature.

The Danish Commander, Prince Charles of Hesse, on the 20th ult. made a formal declaration to the Senate of

HAMBURGH,

that an essential change in political relations had induced his master, the King of Denmark, to remove all obstruction to the English navigation and trade on the Elbe; and that, in obedience to the royal command, he should immediately withdraw the Danish troops from Hamburgh and its territory. Accordingly, on the 23d, that city and Lubeck were completely evacuated: and the celebrated Minister of State, Count Bernstoff, has since arrived in London as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Denmark. Count Woronzow has also delivered credentials to our Court,

&c.

re-appointing him Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia; and a Swedish Minister is daily expected, to assist in promoting the desirable object of a final termination of the existing differences. Till this shall be effected, it is supposed, our North Sea fleet will not quit its station in the Baltic.

To the captures of

WEST INDIA ISLANDS

mentioned in our last, we have now to add that of ST. EUSTATIA, nominally a Dutch colony, but which had long been under the controul of a French garrison. At length, however, after plundering the unfortunate inhabitants, these amiable allies withdrew from the island, and gave an opportunity to the settlers of sending a deputation to St. Kitt's, requesting that the place might be taken under the protection of Great Britain. The Arab sloop was accordingly dispatched (with 100 men under Col. Blent, of the Buffs), and the island surrendered with little or no resistance.

The indemnities stipulated by the late Treaty of Peace at Luneville have encountered considerable difficulties. One article, which signified the determination of France and Austria to indemnify the Grand Duke of Tuscany by possessions in Germany, excited the displeasure of the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin; and it seems now thought that the

PAPAL DOMINIONS

will be appropriated to the compensation of the Grand Duke, if not also of the King of Sardinia, for their late respective losses of territory. His Holiness is said to have been almost *persuaded* to decline his *temporal* sovereignty, for the sake of rendering the peace of the Continent more speedy and secure.

There seems also reason to believe, that arrangements are on foot in the

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC,

for indemnifying, in some way or other, the House of Orange for its recent sacrifices. A new Constitution has been submitted to the Dutch government, but has been rejected by the First Chamber. It does not appear, however, that the present form will long remain unchanged.

An impression has been made by the Spanish troops on the frontiers of

PORTUGAL;

though they do not yet appear to have been actually assisted by any French force. The two fortified towns of Olivenza and Monte Maggiore have been captured, and the Spaniards have invested that of Elvas, distant only 104 miles from Lisbon. We are told also, that a French army of 18,000 men is posted at Ciudad Rodrigo. The Court of Lisbon, it appears, has, through the Chevalier de Pinto, made great offers of concession to avert the impending danger; but the French Consul seems to think it necessary to get the Portuguese dominions within his grasp; that, in the case of future negociations with England, he may offer them back as articles of exchange for some of the conquests that we have made from France or her allies.

From EGYPT

numerous unauthenticated accounts have been received; but since the action which we noticed in our last, as having terminated successfully to our arms, though with the loss of the invaluable Commander in Chief, one single set of dispatches only has reached this country. These, however, announced, that Col. Spencer had taken Rosetta; that the Turks had made themselves masters of Damietta and Salahie; and Sir John Borlase Warren, with his squadron, had joined Lord Keith at his station off the coast of Alexandria*.

The government of

FRANCE,

while it is unusually active in preparations, both naval and military, professedly intended for the attack of these kingdoms, has issued, or at least sanctioned the issue (through the *Moniteur*), of three Papers, somewhat in the nature of Manifestoes, stating the relative situation of France with the Continental Powers; characterising the conduct, and calculating upon the views, of the new British Administration; and endeavouring to shew, that this country has at no time been in a better position than it is at present for making an honourable and advantageous Peace.

FOREIGN NEWS.

April 29, 500 houses and a church were burnt down in the city of *Rawiz*, in South Prussia.

The annual average of books published in *Germany* amounts nearly to 4000. The yearly publications in France are not more than 1500. Those of Britain and Ireland are somewhat under 2000. There are in Germany 300 publishing booksellers, and not fewer than 15,000 authors.

The number of jews in *Amsterdam* is reckoned at 80,000. They have a theatre, at which are performed dramas in the Hebrew language.

At *St. Helena* an uncommon quantity of rain has lately fallen, which has done much good to the face of the island, but was followed by such dangerous colds among the inhabitants, as proved fatal to many of the oldest. They were so general, and so severe, that in many families there was not one person, either European or native, able for a time to assist in the ordinary domestick duties.

In consequence of a great number of

* While this sheet was at press, dispatches arrived, which are said to bring intelligence of the French army having been defeated at Rhamanie, with the loss of 2000 men.

wild

wild peacocks which have unexpectedly appeared in the *Cape of Good Hope* this year, the Governor has ordered all the cultivators of land to shoot and destroy these birds whenever they meet with them.

Governor Hunter, among many curiosities which he has brought with him from *New South Wales*, has three black swans.

News from Ireland.

Dublin, May 5. Last week a dreadful conflagration took place in the woods of *Ballyarthur*, co. Wicklow, the seat of the Rev. James Symes, near Arklow. It raged for some time with the utmost fury, and threatened total destruction to one of the most sublimely beautiful scenes which that country boasts. Fortunately the wind was moderate, and Mr. Symes had an extraordinary number of workmen collected for the purpose of finishing his spring farming work. By their unremitting exertions, in cutting lanes through the wood to prevent the spreading of the fire, and in carrying water from an adjoining pond, the flames were at length with much difficulty and hazard suppressed. It is computed that five acres of wood, valued at above 200*l.* have been consumed. This accident was occasioned by the negligence of some hoop-cutters employed in the wood, who had kindled a fire for the purposes of their work, and at dinner hour fell asleep, when the fire communicated to some chips, dry leaves, &c. and before they awoke had nearly inclosed them. They, and some of the persons employed in extinguishing the fire, were severely scorched.

Dublin, June 14. Gen. Medows has issued the following orders to the troops:

"*Adjutant-General's Office, June* 11.

"General Sir William Medows is extremely proud to find himself at the head of the Irish army—an army that, with discipline in proportion to its bravery, has little to fear from any force the enemy can bring against it. The admirable system laid down by Marquis Cornwallis, to be continued, and strictly adhered to; and every regiment, in every district, to pay the most rigid attention to his Majesty's regulations. The Commander in Chief will see officers about business from 12 to 2, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till further orders: he is to be seen, on any emergency, any hour of the 24."

Country News.

May 1. The branch of canal from *Buckingham* to the Grand Junction Canal was opened this day, with great rejoicings. A barge with the Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Praed, and Mr. Selby, (gentlemen of the committee) and Mr. Box, the treasurer, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and a band of music, led the way to a procession of 12 barges, laden with coals, slate, and a variety of merchandize. Upon their entrance into the bason at Buckingham, they were saluted by the firing of several pieces of cannon. A numerous party were handsomely entertained by the Marquis of Buckingham, at the Cobham Arms Inn, on this occasion; and a liberal supply of beer was given to the populace. This branch of canal, nine miles and a quarter in length, has been completed in about eight months, and will secure to an extensive district of country the most substantial benefits.

Hereford, May 20. The apple and pear trees exhibit the most luxuriant blossom that has almost ever been remembered; and the whole face of this county presents the charming picture of an extensive pleasure garden. The fruit on the early pear trees is of considerable size; and the healthy appearance of every orchard, promises to the industrious cottager an ample store of his wholesome beverage. Cider has fallen in price, in consequence of these flattering appearances. The wheat also promises a most abundant crop.

Stamford, May 22. The following circular letter has been sent to the commandants of the different volunteer corps of yeomanry and infantry in this neighbourhood.

Head-quarters, Eastern District, Colchester, May 17, 1801.

Sir, Having directions from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to ascertain, without delay, whether the volunteer corps under your command would undertake to guard the prisoners of war at Norman Cross, in conjunction with the neighbouring corps, should the enemy attempt an invasion of Great Britain, and the militia be withdrawn for other services; I am to beg of you to favour me with an early and explicit answer to this question, stating also the best manner of consulting the convenience of your corps under such circumstances, with safety to the public service on which they would be employed.

I am, &c. W. Balfour,
Lieutenant-General commanding E. D.

In consequence of the above letter, the volunteer corps of infantry at this place, on Wednesday last, unanimously tendered their services not only to serve at Norman Cross barracks, but in any other part of the kingdom.

May 26. This day, at *Southwell*, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning came on. Some women and girls, working in Mr. Little's hop-yard, in that neighbourhood, crept under a pile of poles for shelter, when the electrical fire struck them, and killed a woman and a girl, and dreadfully scorched another girl by their side.

May 28. Mr. Hodgman, engineer, at *Folkstone* made an experiment with his submarine apparatus. He walked into the sea, attended by a small boat; and, remaining

maining 18 minutes under water, traverſed in various directions conſiderably more than a quarter of a mile, and aſcended in about 18 feet water.

May 29, the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was liberated from his confinement of two years in *Dorcheſter* gaol, for an anſwer to the Bp. of Landaff's pamphlet on the Income Act.

Shrewſbury, June 1. About half-paſt one yeſterday morning, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood, attended with a rumbling noiſe, and laſted a few ſeconds. The windows and furniture in ſeveral houſes were perceived to ſhake during its continuance: one houſe had ſome glaſſes broken, and another houſe ſhook very much on the melancholy event. Its direction is ſuppoſed to have been from South to North, and about two o'clock extended to the city of Cheſter, and was ſenſibly felt in that city and neighbourhood; but we have not heard of any material accident happening from the ſhock.

June 3. The foundation of the building for the bank of *Scotland* was this day laid in Bank-ſtreet, Edinburgh, by a Committee of the Directors.

June 15. This day began at *Woburn* the annual feſtival of ſheep-ſhearing. The company aſſembled exceeded 500 agriculturaliſts; among whom were many noblemen. His Grace of Bedford himſelf preſided, aided by Lord Carrington; and, the weather proving extremely favourable, the gala went off with the greateſt eclat. At the dinner this day Mr. Weſteard received thanks for the ſucceſsful exertion of his talents in rearing Leiceſterſhire cattle. The South Down and Leiceſterſhire tups to be let for the ſeaſon were this day exhibited. By permiſſion of his Grace, Mr. Chaplin, from Lincolnſhire, exhibited ſome extremely fine ſheep, of his own breeding, which were highly approved of. The Duke's ſurveyor exhibited a new drilling machine.

Second day.—At nine o'clock, his Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey; and about ten came, with the company, to inſpect the fat wethers, candidates for a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. The deciſion is left to Lord Somerville, Mr. Croak from Wiltſhire, and another eminent judge. The company then proceeded, in proceſſion, to the park farm-yard; when 16 Leiceſter tups, and a number of theaves, were exhibited. The capital mill, which his Grace has lately built, was ſet to work, for the inſpection of the company; it threſhes, and the corn undergoes every operation; the chaff goes one way, the dirt or duſt another. It is worked by two horſes, and two men to ſupply it. The corn falls into a ſack, and the ſtraw into a waggon. A number of improved implements in agriculture were produced, to be exhibited for a prize, to be determined by a Committee. Mr. Leſter, from Northampton, produced two chaff-cutters; one to be worked by two men, and to cut 40 buſhels in an hour; and another to cut 80 buſhels in an hour, and to be worked by one horſe. A number of improved cultivators, for breaking clods of clayey land, were produced. Mr. Cooch, from Northamptonſhire, produced an improved plough to alter the poſition of the plate, to ſuit the ſort of land it is going to plough, by means of a ſcrew. He likewiſe produced an improved dreſſing machine. Mr. Salmon, the Duke's reſident Surveyor, likewiſe produced a dreſſing machine, and to-morrow they are to be tried againſt each other. A double harrow, to harrow two lands at the ſame time, to be worked by three horſes, was brought from Nottinghamſhire. Between 2 and 3 his Grace and friends proceeded to the Abbey, to inſpect the fat wethers, candidates for the cup, after they had been ſheared. During the morning his Grace had invited near 200 gentlemen to dine with him. About 100 farmers dined with the bailiff. They roſe from dinner ſoon after 5, when the fat wethers were inſpected again, after they had been killed. They then proceeded to the Park farm; when ſeveral Leiceſter tups were put up, to be let for the ſeaſon, in the exhibition-room.

The perſons of diſtinction preſent this day, in addition to thoſe above-mentioned, were Earl Spencer, Lord Somerville, Sir Harry Featherſtone, Mr. Heare, Mr. Page, &c. The meeting attracted many ladies.

Third day.—After the public breakfaſt at the Abbey, his Grace and his friends proceeded to examine the four prize wethers after they were dead; when the report of the Committee appointed to decide on the beſt ſtated, that the four prize wethers did credit to the breeders; but the Committee, taking into conſideration the injury which reſults to the publick from the practice of fatting animals on corn, were compelled to withhold the firſt prize, of a cup of 10 guineas, from Mr. Moore, of Aſpley, and to give it to Mr. Bithrey, of Sharnbrook. The ſecond or Bedfordſhire prize of five guineas, for the ſecond-beſt two ſhear fat wether, is adjudged to Mr. Moore, carcaſe and wool conſidered. Mr. Moore and Mr. Butfield fed theirs upon corn; Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Cowley gave theirs none. The company then went to the park farm-yard, when 10 South Down tups were ſhewn in the exhibition-room. The ſcore of South Down ewes were ſold by auction in the park, and fetched from 38s. to 65s. a head. The Society for encouraging the production of fat cattle at Smithfield-market at Chriſtmas ſent the account of their prizes for the enſuing Chriſtmas, to be publicly made known at this meeting. Oxen above 120 ſtone, a plate, value 30 guineas, to the beſt, and a plate of 15 guineas to the ſecond beſt; oxen under 120 ſtone, a plate, value 20 guineas,

neas, to the beſt, and a plate, value 10 guineas, to the ſecond beſt; cows, or heifers, a plate, value 20 guineas, to the beſt, and to the ſecond beſt, a plate value 10 guineas; wether ſheep, ſhort or carding wool, a plate, value 15 guineas, to the beſt, and a plate, value 8 guineas, to the ſecond beſt; wether ſheep, long or cambing wool, a plate value 12 guineas, and a plate to the ſecond beſt, value 8 guineas; a pig, not exceeding 10 months old, a plate, value 10 guineas, to the beſt. Between 1 and 2 the company, conſiſting of ſeveral hundreds on horſe and foot, proceeded to a fallow-field in Crawley farm, headed by the Duke, when a great number of improved implements in agriculture were tried. The inſtruments which attracted the moſt notice, and received the approbation of the beſt judges, were, a drilling machine, by Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, which was drawn by one horſe, to drill ſeven rows of *any* kind of ſeed; and, if the horſe went crooked, the man guiding the machine could keep it ſtraight; and, on the contrary, if the horſe went ſtraight, the machine could be made to go crooked if required: Mr. Cooch's plough, from Northamptonſhire, to plough deep or ſhallow, according to the ſoil, by the ſimple movement of a ſcrew; and a drill, from Scotland, attracted the particular attention of well-informed men, which is particularly adapted to the drilling of turnips. This laſted till near 4 o'clock, when, as uſual, near 300 retired to the Abbey, to partake of the Duke's hoſpitality. About 7 they left the Abbey for the Park farm again, when ſeveral South Down tups were put up, to be let for the ſeaſon, in the exhibition-room; and the lettings were much briſker than for the Leiceſterſhire. The conditions were, that they were to be conveyed 20 miles, free of expence, and, after that diſtance, 1s. a mile was to be charged, and none of them are to have more than 100 ewes put to them. Lord William Ruſſel, Sir Thomas Carr from Suſſex, Mr. Wyburn from Kent, Mr. Northey, M. P. and a number of other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent; with many gentlemen of Ireland and Scotland.

June 18. A monument to Dean Tucker was erected in the South tranſept of *Gloucester* cathedral. We ſhall be obliged to any of our correſpondents who will favour us with a deſcription of it, and the inſcription.

A ſingular circumſtance has lately taken place near *Manchester*. A pit that is generally full of water, adjoining the town, emitted ſo very ſtrong a ſmell, that, for fear of creating ſome peſtilential diſorder, it was thought adviſeable to have it cleaned out. On removing the water from it, numbers of bodies of young children were diſcovered there, that had unqueſtionably been thrown in by their unnatural mothers: from the extreme populouſneſs of the town, it is to be feared the offenders will eſcape detection.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday April 26.

This night about 8, a mob aſſembled before a houſe in Whych-ſtreet, formerly the Queen of Bohemia Tavern (but now ſuppoſed to be unoccupied), in conſequence of ſome boys, who had been at play in the paſſage, declaring they ſaw ſome perſons through the key-hole employed in cutting up human bodies. The mob, having increaſed, at length broke into the houſe, in which they found ſeveral human bodies partly diſſected, one body of a man which appeared to have been not long dead, with that of an infant not four months old, untouched, and ſeveral tubs with human fleſh, &c. The ſtench was ſo great, that many were glad to return without viewing the diſguſting ſcene, and many who went in were ſeized with ſickneſs. Notwithſtanding it was explained to the mob, that the houſe had been for ſome time uſed as an anatomical theatre, they were ſo enraged as to proceed to deſtroy the houſe; but a party of Bow-ſtreet officers arriving, at length ſucceeded in reſtoring the peace, to the great ſatisfaction of the neighbourhood, who had been much alarmed at an idea that the mob would in their rage ſet fire to the houſe. The ſurgeons who were in the houſe made their eſcape by a back way, leaving ſeveral of their inſtruments behind them. This is the houſe in which a Committee of the Correſponding Society was ſeized three years ago. It was formerly a noble palace; and the ſpacious but gloomy and deſolate appearance of the apartments added to the horror of the ſcene.

An examination into the circumſtances has ſince taken place before Mr Juſtice Ford. On the original diſcovery of the bodies, the mob, conceiving that ſome horrible murder had been committed, were proceeding to demoliſh the houſe in which they were contained; but the timely arrival of the peace officers prevented them from carrying their deſign into execution. The reſult of the examination ſufficiently pointed out how theſe bodies came to be depoſited in the houſe, it having clearly appeared that they were uſed for the purpoſes of diſſection. By the orders of Mr. Ford a Coroner's inqueſt was held on the bodies; and their verdict fully coinciding with what was ſtated on the examination, the mob were ſatisfied with the explanation, and were induced quietly to diſperſe. The bodies were buried in St. Clement's church-yard.

Tueſday, April 28.

The long exiſting diſpute between the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, and the inhabitants of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory, Watling-Street, was this day decided in the Court of Ex-

Exchequer, after a trial at bar of ten hours duration. By this decision the Minor Canons, instead of receiving a tythe of 2¼d. in the pound upon all the rack-rents in the said parish (which they have submitted to take for nearly a century past), will now be authorised in demanding 2s. 9d. in the pound, increasing their yearly appropriation from 93l. 16. 8d. to nearly 1000l. The dispute has been near eight years in litigation, from which period such part of the inhabitants as have been ill-advised will now have to pay arrears; which many of their wiser neighbours have long since compounded for (as all might have done) on moderate terms.

Monday, May 18.

This day, at four o'clock, the ceremony of laying the first stone of a building, to be erected in Capel-court, for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid by William Hammond, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Managers, in the presence of the proprietors of the undertaking. A procession was made to the spot; and, the stone being laid, Mr. Hammond, in a short and neat speech, announced the purpose of the building, wished prosperity to the members, and stated, that an engraving on copper was deposited under the stone, with the following inscription:

On the 18th of May, in the year 1801,
and the 41st of the reign of George III.
the first stone of this building,
erected by private subscription,
for the transaction of business in the
public funds, was laid,
in the presence of the proprietors,
and under the direction of

William Hammond	Managers	Isaac Hensley
William Steer		Robert Sutton
Thomas Roberts		Jo. Brookshaw
Griffith Jones		John Capel, and
William Grey		John Barnes.

James Peacock, Architect.

At this æra,
being the first year of the Union between
Great Britain and Ireland,
the public funded debt had accumulated,
in five successive reigns, to 552,730,924l.
The inviolate faith of the British nation,
and the principles of the Constitution,
sanction and secure the property
embarked in this undertaking.
May the blessings of that Constitution be
transmitted to the latest posterity!

After the ceremony, the proprietors gave a dinner to the managers at the London Tavern. About 300 gentlemen partook of an elegant entertainment, and the day was spent in the utmost conviviality.

Friday, May 29.

At a wardmote at St. Michael's-church, Cornhill, for the election of an Alderman for Cornhill ward (in the room of Robert Williams, jun. esq. who had resigned his gown), Charles Flower, Esq. (late sheriff of London) was chosen.

Thursday, June 4.

We are happy to state, that the King was this day sufficiently recovered to attend at St. James's palace, where his Majesty received the congratulations of the Foreign ministers and a great number of the nobility. After staying there about an hour, he returned to the Queen's house, where he held a Council, which was attended by all the Cabinet ministers.

Friday, June 26.

Preparations have been making at Kew, for some days, for the departure of the royal family for Weymouth. His Majesty daily improves in health, and his complexion is much clearer than it has been for the last two years. His hour of rising is 7 o'clock, from which he seldom deviates even a few minutes. The time from 7 till 8 is passed in Richmond-gardens, into which his Majesty walks, to observe the progress of the workmen in building the new palace. At 8 the royal family sit down to breakfast. About 10 the King rides out on horseback; and the Queen and Princesses make little excursions in a landau or sociable. Prince Adolphus always accompanies his Majesty. His Royal Highness resides in a neat house on the Green. The Duke of Kent accompanies the Queen and the Princesses. Four o'clock is the established hour of dining, from which his Majesty has not varied five minutes since their residence at Kew. Plain dishes, as roast mutton, lamb, veal, beef, and fowls, generally cold, with sallads, is the diet of the royal family: made dishes are never touched. The King's beverage is wine considerably diluted with water. In the evening his Majesty drives a phaeton and pair, about seven miles round; and the Queen and Princesses make little excursions in the neighbourhood. The new palace at Kew is to be a large square building, with four towers, and a noble court-yard in the centre. The intended height is four stories; it is of red brick: the plan entirely gothic, and every part is to be finished agreeably to the design given to Mr. Wyatt by his Majesty.—The King has purchased the Duke of Gloucester's house at Weymouth; and considerable improvements will be made in it after the present summer.

This morning the two sociables, in which the Queen and Princesses usually ride out, left Kew for Weymouth. They were loaded with various light articles of dress, &c. belonging to the female part of the royal family.

Sunday, June 28.

Prayers were read to the Royal Family, at Kew, by the Rev. Dr. Demainbray. The Princess Charlotte of Wales left Kew for her seat at Blackheath. And the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, with the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, visited their Majesties, previous to their setting off for Weymouth.

P. 374. Mr. Hacket was born in 1727; and was preſented, Sept. 11, 1770, by the ſecond Duke of Rutland, to the rectory of South Croxton, where he lately almoſt new-built the parſonage houſe. A very ſatisfactory and entertaining hiſtory of his family, chiefly by himſelf, may be ſeen in Mr. Nichols's "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," vol. IIk p. 263. "I ſerved," he ſays, "the curacies of Dalby and Gaddeſby for more than 27 years; in which period, on my own calculation, I had walked and rode more than 20,000 miles; and performed the duty acceptably for leſs than 800l. I ſerved Keame, another church belonging to the *Sede* [of Rothley, a peculiar juriſdiction], during the whole time, as well as my diving; and performed the duty well, or to the beſt of my abilities; ſcarcely miſſing any duty incumbent upon me three times, in ſo great a length of years; an inſtance of perſeverance and patieſt induſtry that perhaps deſerves to be chronicled. No flying-curate on Newmarket plain was ever preſſed more and harder to reach the wiſhed-for goal in point of time. No victuals or drink, to expreſs it vulgarly, all day till the evening, when I always eat like a trooper, and ſlept well upon it. Preached three times in the courſe of the appointed hours; and, like the Welſhman, *made nothing of it.* I am now in the 70th year of my age, and never knew an hour's illneſs in my life. My father had uſed facetiouſly to ſay, 'I ſhall give no more fortune than I have done; but I have given you a good conſtitution, and that is worth 1500l. of any man's or rather woman's money.'—There is one yard-land at South Croxton, called *The Court Land*, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, which I have the honour and permiſſion to rent on reaſonable terms, about 18 acres: one cloſe of which is about four acres, more or leſs, antiently called the Court Cloſe. Why it was ſo called, I know not, except that in this cloſe ſtood a houſe where ſome court was held formerly. The late old Duke, the preſent Duke's great-grandfather, and ſelf, went together into the iron houſe at Belvoir caſtle, where their writings are depoſited on ſhelves; but we ſoon deſiſted, not knowing how they were claſſed, there being nobody about the caſtle that knew how to aſſiſt in the ſearch. He was then deſirous of knowing, by my information, *unde derivatur Court Cloſe*; but I never learned afterwards, as he was more than fourſcore then, and perhaps his curioſity dwindling with his body, dying ſoon afterwards at the age of 84. The manor does not belong to that family, except loſt for want of claiming, though the living does. May it always do ſo to the end of time! as no family more diſintereſtedly confer their livings on their friends. Owing to the favours I have received, I have almoſt rebuilt the parſonage-houſe, or rather new-modelled the ſame, new front, new-roofed, ſaſhed, and ſlated. It is now as neat a country-box, with a ſpacious homeſtead and glebe about it, as any in the county of Leiceſter; with more than 100 acres of land branching beſide it, ſet for more than 110l. per annum. I have ſeveral ſpots unexonerated, and the home-premiſſes worth more than 10l. per annum; with 407 acres unexonerated in the Nether lordſhip, belonging to Mr. Palmer Johnſon. I am happy that this gentleman, at the laſt incloſure, was not willing to come in. His reaſon was, if the French came, they would take away all eſtates to which tithes appertained. One of his family had juſt before given 800l. for the lay-tithes; yet he could not exonerate his eſtate of the other part belonging to the Church. My living is called a Semi-rectory. This circumſtance will create a law-ſuit ſome time or other between the owner of this eſtate and the rector, as they pretend to plead cuſtom and a modus for the greateſt part of the grazing land, which by a rate-tithe would amount to a mere trifle. I cauſed our ſteeple to be repaired, two arches of which, over the bell-windows, were in a ſcrambling and ruinous condition, not apparently able to ſupport the battlements and ſpire long. As this is a fine obeliſk, and ſeen from far, conſpicuouſly at Loughborough, &c. &c. I thought it a pity and dangerous to neglect it any longer. The roof of the South aile was nearly in the ſame condition. I called a meeting; and, by menaces and other influential means, prevailed for an order of ſpeedy repairs of both. The ſpire is likewiſe pointed with mortar as hard as the ſtone it is built with, as well as the outſide of the church. I cauſed a new weather-cock to be erected at the ſame time; which, however, through the badneſs of the old ſpindle, tumbled down in leſs than three weeks. Another was put up ſoon after, partly at my own expence. The contrivance (not to ſay of ingenious invention) was my own, by cutting a thick ſquare bar of iron at the bottom into four prongs, and drilling and chiſſeling four holes, to anſwer their ſtride, at equal diſtances in the top-ſtone, which was a little convex. In the cavities were poured 32 pounds of melted lead, to keep down the ſpindle from riſing; and a large bowl of the ſame metal, at the bottom of the iron-work, to throw off the wet and rain from lying there, and prevent its rotting, which we found to be the caſe with the old one. We had a narrow eſcape at Croxton, by the falling-down of a very heavy oak-beam belonging to one of the forward bays, where a large portion of the pariſhioners uſed to ſit. One end was rotten; and we obſerved it giving way two days before it fell. The whole expence of theſe jobs or neceſſary repairs was more than

than 100l."—Mr. Hacket had no child; but his property (we believe) passes to two of his nephews, whom he thus characterizes: "My brother Charles was a valiant soldier at the battle of Minden, with the great Lord Granby, who conferred upon him the commission of an officer, which he never lived to enjoy. He left a son, Thomas, as valiant a soldier as his father, in the Coldstream regiment of guards, who was put apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary at Musselborough in Scotland. He left his occupation; went a volunteer with Pearson; and fought Paul Jones in that desperate engagement, when, through a mistake only, Paul Jones effected his escape. He afterwards entered into the guards, and was in every engagement with that corps on the Continent; received two wounds only; one upon the shin-bone by a cannon-ball splintering a stone, and driving part of it against his leg; another over his left eye, hacked down in a hazy morning when on the piquet-guard, by a French chasseur, who had no time to escape, and was shot dead by his comrade. Hacket's wound, though very bad, would never permit him to go into an hospital, but got perfectly well, and he now bears his honourable scar as his best reward. He would never accept of any promotion; and, when he returns to his native country, shall find an asylum from his uncle. He is a brave fellow, about 31 years old."—The other nephew (son of his brother Thomas) he thus describes: "As fine a youth, and as neat and well-disciplined a soldier, as any in the army; was seven years in the first foot-guards, and now 24 years old. He was at the attack of Dunkirk, and in the engagement on the Continent when Col. Earle was killed at his side; afterwards, at the siege of Valenciennes, and then came home unhurt, but sick. On the application of Major Drummond and Sir George Cooke, colonel of the West York militia, by great exertions he was obtained out of the guards, I giving my consent. Two of the best men were given in his room, and a large sum of money; and was immediately made serjeant-major, at a guinea per week, 9l. per annum arrears, and an annuity settled upon him for life. I have had several petty commissions offered me, but refused them all. When this removal occurred, the militia was very much in disorder, and wanted stricter discipline. He has restored the regiment, and all the officers are become his professed friends. He will make his own way; his sobriety and steady conduct are unexceptionable. When in the guards, he taught numbers of the affociated gentlemen their discipline in the court of the Foundling-hospital and their own houses, from whom he received great favours, and promises of assistance in future promotion, if he would continue in the corps where he was. By this employment he cleared about 50l. in a few months, which he carries off with him undiminished into Yorkshire. He is a very saving lad, and a good œconomist in the army: and I intend to make him, in part, my heir of what little I leave behind me!"

P. 476. The statement of the sale of Mr. Benfield's estates is not perfectly correct; it is believed the greater part was bought in by Mr. Robins, a sufficient sum not having been offered.

P. 480. Mr. Rooker's collection of drawings was sold by Mr. Squibb, in April last.

P. 481, b. l. 25, for "three" r. "two."

P. 482, b. Mrs. Hill, of Salisbury, was aged 83.

Ibid. Mr. Bousell was the author of several singular enthusiastic books reviewed vol. LXX. p. 254. He rendered himself conspicuous in the religious world by professing opinions in great measure peculiar to himself, and bordering on fanaticism.

P. 483. The relict of the late General Trapaud was a Miss Plaistow, who came over from Ireland with the celebrated Gunning family, and was the third fashionable grace of those days, with the late Countess of Coventry and the present Duchess of Argyle. Though in her 84th year, her features still retain a considerable portion of their original beauty.

P. 484. The late Sir Lambert Blackwell purchased the manor of Sprowston, Norfolk, of the heirs of Sir Robert Adams, bart. whose grandfather, Sir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1646, was created baronet 1663 (now extinct), and who had purchased this estate heretofore of Sir Thomas Corbet, bart. the last of that family also.—Sir Lambert had considerably improved the park and pleasure grounds of Sprowston hall. He was son of Sir Charles B. who married Anne daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Marden, Surrey, bart. who died July 18, 1741, and, Aug. 3, 1742, was re-married to the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, then rector of Blechingley, afterwards bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster, who died 1793.—The family of Blackwell is of antient descent in the counties of Hereford and Salop. John B. esq. lived at Mortlake, and was gentleman of the Board of Green Cloth to Charles I. and high sheriff of Surrey 1657. His eldest son, John, succeeded to the estate, and married Elizabeth daughter of John Smithby, esq. by whom he had 17 children. One of the younger was Sir Lambert's grandfather, also named Lambert. He was the first baronet of the family, knight-harbinger and gentleman of the privy-chamber to King William, 1697, knighted, and appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Tuscany and the republick of Genoa,

nea, where he refided during the reign of that king and the three firft years of Queen Anne. In 1710 he repreſented the borough of Wilton in parliament. George I. created him a baronet 1718; and he died 1727, after having married Elizabeth eldeſt dau. of Sir Joſeph Herne, knt. by whom he had a ſon (Charles), and a daughter, married to Sir Robert Lawley, of Spoorhill, Salop, bart.—The following character is taken from "Memoirs of the Secret Services of John Macky, Eſq. 1733," p. 149: "Sir Lambert Blackwell is ſon to a gentleman of Ireland, who was manager of the revenue in the time of Cromwell, and grandſon to Gen. Lambert; was bred a merchant, and lived as ſuch many years at Leghorn. His long acquaintance with the Court of Florence, and his knowledge in the affairs of Italy, firſt recommended him to King William, who made him envoy to the Duke and to the State of Genoa at the time when the Partition was in agitation. He affects much the gentleman in his dreſs, and the miniſter in his converſation; is very lofty, yet courteous, when he knows his people; much envied by his fellow-merchants; of a ſanguine complexion; taller than the ordinary ſize; about 40 years old." Dean Swift's MS. adds, "He ſeemed to be a very good-natured man."

P. 485. Dr. Heberden is ſaid, by Dr. Grey, to have given him ſome aſſiſtance in his Notes on Hudibras. See preface, p. xxxv. He was alſo a writer in the Athenian Letters; though we believe *one* only appears to be from his pen.

BIRTHS.

1800. *Nov.* 20. AT Barrackpore, in the Eaſt Indies, the wife of Lieut.-col. Manly, a ſon.

Lately, at Chittledrong, the wife of Col. J. Levenſon, commandant of that garriſon, a ſon; at Calcutta, the wife of Major Glaſs, a ſon; and, at Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-col. J. Bland, a daughter.

At Copenhagen, the lady of his Excellency Baron Oxenſtierna, miniſter-plenipotentiary and envoy-extraordinary from the Court of Sweden to Denmark, a dau.

Mrs. Walker, of Queen-ſtr. Dublin, a ſon.

In George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, the wife of James Mansfield, eſq. banker, a daughter.

At the Grotto-houſe, Margate, Mrs. Oldfield, a daughter, being her ninth child.

At Bartley-lodge, near Lyndhurſt, Suſſex, the wife of Charles Lyell, eſq. a dau.

At Halſwell-houſe, Somerſet, the wife of C. K. K. Tynte, eſq. a daughter.

At Wigan, co. Lancaſter, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, a ſon and daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the lady of Sir J. Lawſon, bart. a ſon.

At Bath, the wife of B. Hobhouſe, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Morden, a dau.

At the Abbey, Shrewſbury, the lady of Sir Charles Oakley, bart. a ſon.

Sarah Maſon, the wife of a labourer at Cowley, near Cheltenham, three ſons.

At Butley, near Macclesfield, the wife of Joſeph Powell, a ſon and 2 daughters.

In Glouceſter-place, the lady of Sir G. Temple, bart. a ſon.

In Upper Mary la Bonne-ſtr. the wife of —— Rickman, eſq. a ſon.

In the Adelphi, the wife of D. Robertſon, eſq. a ſon.

May 20. In Groſvenor-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſqua. the wife of J. R. Barker, eſq. a dau.

21. The Queen of Sweden, a princeſs.

23. At Hallingbury-place, Eſſex, Mrs. Archer Houblon, a ſon.

26. The lady of Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, a ſon.

In Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, the wife of Henry Collingwood, eſq. of Lilburn tower, co. Northumberland, a daugh.

27. At Alderley park, in Cheſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, wife of John-Thomas S. eſq. a daughter.

In Clarges-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Belmore, a ſecond ſtill-born child.

30. Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a daughter.

31. Mrs. S. Still, of Southwark, a daugh.

June 2. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſq. the Counteſs of Lucan, a ſon.

At Goodneſtone, the lady of Sir Brook Bridges, bart. a ſon and heir.

3. At Amport-houſe, Southampton, the Marchioneſs of Winchester, a ſon.

5. At Chapel-houſe, the wife of Lieut.-col. Scott, a daughter.

6. In South Audley-ſtreet, the Marchioneſs of Bute, a daughter.

7. The wife of George Smith, eſq. of George-ſtreet, Manſion-houſe, a daughter.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, the wife Thomas Brooke, eſq. a daughter.

8. In Ruſſel-place, the wife of Wyndham Knatchbull, eſq. a ſon.

In Saville-row, the wife of J. P. Cockerell, eſq. a ſon.

At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, the wife of John Temple, eſq. a ſon.

9. At Dunſborough-houſe, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. George Walton Onſlow, a daughter.

11. In Coleman-ſtreet, the wife of Robert Kingſton, eſq. a ſon.

14. At Weſt Wickham park, the Marchioneſs of Donegal, a ſtill-born ſon.

At Greenſted-hall, Eſſex, the wife of Craven Ord, eſq. a ſon.

15. In Bedford-ſtreet, Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

16. The wife of Wm. Cunliffe Shawe, eſq. a daughter.

17. In Arlington-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Sutherland, a ſon.

18. In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, the wife of Lieut.-col. D. Robertſon, a daughter.

19. At

19. At Boleys, Surrey, Lady Templetown, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Clayton, of the 3d guards, a daughter.

20. The wife of J. Andrade, esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich, a daughter.

23. At Isleworth, the wife of Captain Cumberland, of the royal navy, a daughter.

Marriages.

May 21. At Market Lavington, Wilts, Capt. Lloyd, of the Coldstream guards, to Miss Elizabeth Bishopp, daugh. of Col. Harry B. and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil B. of Parham park, Suffex; and, on the 27th, at Storrington, Suffex, Gen. John Whyte, commanding the Suffex district, to Miss Anne Bishopp, another daugh. of the faid Col. B.

26. At St. James's church, Sir Rob. Harland, bart. of Wherstead lodge, near Ipswich, Suffolk, to Miss Vernon, dau. of —— V. esq. of Great Thurlow, in fame county, and sister to John V. esq. of Orwell park.

28. Capt. Adam Drummond, of the royal navy, to Lady Charlotte Menzies, eldeft daughter of the Duke of Athol.

30. Charles Claude Clifton, esq. of the royal horse artillery, to Miss Young, daugh. of the late Tho. Y. esq. of Bush-hall, Herts.

June 1. At Ingatestone, Essex, Jn. Needham, esq. of Bickham, Somerset, to Miss Havers, sister of Thomas H. esq. of Thelton-hall, Norfolk.

At Lynn, Norfolk, Charles Hamerton, esq of White-friers, London, to Miss Mary Hamerton, of Lynn.

2. Thomas Hankey, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Martha Harrison, of Clapham com.

3. At St. Peter's, Dublin, by the Archbishop of Tuam, the Hon. Francis-Nathanael Burton, colonel of the Clare regiment, M. P. for that county in the Imperial parliament (and brother of Earl Conyngham), to the Hon. Valentina Lawless, sister of Lord Cloncurry.

4. Wm. Butcher, esq. of Erchfort, near Devizes, Wilts, to Miss Jane Vale, only daughter of William V. esq. of Montague-place, Portman-square.

5. At Kensington, Mr. William Shone, of Mincing-lane, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Chamberlaine, eldeft daugh. of John C. esq. of Brompton.

6. John Fane, esq. eldeft son of John F. esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, to Miss Lowndes, daughter of Wm. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-place, in that county.

7. At Newington, by special licence, Thomas William Pope, esq. of Finsbury-place, to Miss Sarah Taylor, only daughter and sole heiress of the late —— T. esq. of Deptford.

8. Lieut.-col. D. I. Cameron, of Browning's lodge, Suffex, to Miss Kinloch, eldeft daughter of the late G. F. K. esq. merchant, of London.

9. At Wingerworth, F. Goodwin, esq. captain in the Derbyshire militia, to Miss Gladwin, eldeft daughter of the late Gen. G. of Stubbing, co. Derby.

11. At Flaxley, co. Gloucester, Richard Ironmonger, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss Eleanor Crawley, third daugh. of Sir Thomas C. bart.

13. Mr. Serj. Onslow, to Lady Drake, relict of Sir Francis-Samuel D. bart. and only daughter of the late George Onslow, esq. of Dunsborough-house, Surrey.

14. By special licence, John Hammet, esq. M. P. to Miss Woodford, only daughter of Sir Ralph W. bart. of Carlby, co. Linc.

15 J. L. Freeman, esq. of Crickmullyn, co. Pembroke, to Miss Sophia Treiawney, second daughter of the late Gen. T.

16. At Chester, John Hill, esq. of Lincoln's inn, son of the Rev. Robert H. of Hough, and nephew to Sir Richard H. to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Tho. W. esq.

17. Capt. Jos. L. Popham, of the royal navy, to Miss Wallis, daught. of Christ. W. esq. of Trevarno, near Helston, Cornwall.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord John Thynne, third son of the late Marquis of Bath, to Miss Mary-Anne Master, second daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Cirencester abbey, co. Gloucester.

Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. only son of John Russell, esq. of Aldbury-house, Chesthunt, to Miss Elizabeth Oliveria Cromwell, the daughter and only child of Oliver Cromwell, esq. of Chesthunt park.

19. Mr. Charles Law, bookseller, of Ave Maria-lane, to Miss Eliza-Sophia Stedman, of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

20. At Richard Cooper's, esq. Wickhouse, co. Worcester, by special licence, Joshua-Edward Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, to Miss Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Robert L. esq. of Loughry, co. Tyrone, in Ireland.

21. Mr. John Bellamy, jun. of the House of Commons, to Miss Kier, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Louvaine, to Miss Louisa Wortley, of Grosvenor-square.

23. Capt. Astle, of the Royal Bucks regim. to Miss Susannah Brogden, of Clapham.

24. At Bromley, Kent, William Lukin, esq. captain of the Doris frigate, to Miss Thellusson, second daughter of the late Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth, co. York, and Plaistow-house, Kent.

25. By special licence, at the episcopal palace at Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Heneage Horsley, only son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Miss Frances-Emma Burke.

Deaths.

1795. *June* 17. AGED 80, Wm. Wilson, esq. of Ayton, Yorkshire. This gentleman was formerly in the East India Company's service; and possessed qualities which not only enabled him to acquire an independent

independent fortune, but aſpired to achievements highly meritorious and uſeful, which during life attached reſpect, and now reflect a brightneſs on departed virtue that extends beyond the grave. In thoſe emergencies which impoſe the moſt arduous taſk on human fortitude, he uniformly evinced unſhaken firmneſs of ſoul; calm and intrepid in danger, his preſence of mind obviated every difficulty; and he diſplayed on the moſt trying occaſions an exalted and invincible courage. When captain of the Suffolk, he received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company for his gallantry in protecting his convoy againſt a very ſuperior force of French men of war off the Cape of Good Hope, March 9, 1757. On this occaſion he ſhewed what Britiſh courage can perform, when directed by profeſſional knowledge and ability. From the Suffolk, Capt. W. was appointed to command the Pitt, a fifty-gun ſhip, as convoy, and was granted double privilege as an officer. In 1760 he made the diſcovery of a new paſſage to China, which he then alſo firſt proved to be practicable at all ſeaſons of the year: for this ſervice he again received the thanks of the Eaſt India Company. On quitting the ſea, he relinquiſhed entirely all further active purſuit, at a period when his exemplary conduct had prepared the way to ſituations of conſiderable truſt and emolument. But the allurements of ambition could biaſs with no temptations a mind, generous and diſintereſted in the greateſt degree, apparently regulated through life by the ſecret conviction, that all ſervices in proportion to their value ought to be voluntary, and ſhould be rendered without a view to any other reward than that which alone is a compenſation to the worthy and the good, and is afforded by the conſciouſneſs of having exerted every endeavour in the diſcharge of duty. When in his profeſſion, and when his credit gave him the beſt means, he had in many inſtances befriended modeſt worth, and been the active means of drawing depreſſed merit from obſcurity. In private life he poſſeſſed the amiable and ſocial qualities of the friend, the gentleman, and the Chriſtian. His endeavours were ever prompt in comforting the miſeries, and in relieving the diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures. With the weight of years he preſſed nearer to another and a better world, by the moſt exemplary piety and by a devotion no leſs warm than it was rational and ſincere. His hopes, his anxieties, and his fears, were referred to the Almighty Father of light and life, by ſentiments of gratitude, confidence, and reſignation. In the domeſtic relations of huſband and parent he was peculiarly attentive and amiable; he poſſeſſed uncommon humility, modeſty, and candour. He obſerved the ſtricteſt temperance, and enjoyed uninterrupted health to the lateſt hour of his life. Thoſe who were beſt acquainted with his real character will ever reflect on his virtues with the high eſteem and ſincere veneration they ſo truly merited.—The following inſcription is to be placed in Ayton church:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM WILSON, eſq.
His meritorious ſervices
were the genuine offspring of his virtues and abilities:
how fully they were diſplayed,
and with what gallantry and judgement they were exerted,
the thanks which he received on different occaſions,
from the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company,
were moſt reſpectable teſtimonies.
Retiring from an active ſcene,
he paſſed the remainder of his days in this village,
where, during twenty-ſix years,
philanthropy and ſtrict integrity directed his conduct as a Magiſtrate,
while exemplary piety regulated the actions of the Chriſtian.
On this tablet
Affection with truth muſt ſay
that, much reſpected in every ſituation,
he poſſeſſed all the amiable and ſocial qualities which moſt endear the huſband, the parent, and the friend.
The Almighty,
whoſe gracious protection he had often experienced,
and on whom alone he had ever relied,
was pleaſed to remove him from this life
on the 17th of June, 1795.
Aged 80 years."

1799. *Aug.*.. By the hands of the public executioner, ſoon after the return of his Neapolitan Majeſty to Naples: Franciſco Bagni, profeſſor of phyſick; Paſchale Buffa, Joſeph Logoteta, Franciſco Conforti, all three diſtinguiſhed literati; Domenico Cirilli, M. D. phyſician, during 30 years, to Sir William Hamilton, the Engliſh embaſſador at Naples; Natale, biſhop of Pico; Marcello Scoti, eccleſiaſtick. (The above ſeven perſons were members of the Proviſional Government of the Neapolitan Republick.) Eleonora Fonſeca, a learned lady; Mario Pagano, one of the moſt elegant modern Italian writers, and who drew up a form of conſtitution for the intended republick; Nicol. Pacifico, a diſtinguiſhed botaniſt, 70 years old, and captain of the national guard; Vinc. Troſi, chaplain of the Proviſional Government.

1800. *May* 5. At Wingham, Kent, aged 94, Robert Ewell, yeoman, formerly of Woodneſborough, in the ſame county.

Nov. 5. At ſea, Lieut.-col. J. Barton, of the Bengal artillery.

12. At

12. At Gazipore, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut.-col. Pegott, commanding the 6th regiment of native cavalry.

29. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Monſtoun, of the rifle corps.

1801. *Jan.*... At Canton, on his voyage from Madras to London, for the recovery of his health, aged 21, Lieut. Matthew Hutchins, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, only ſon of Wm. H. eſq. of Canonbury-place, Iſlington.

April 4. Buried, in the Quakers' burying-ground in Long-lane, Southwark, Mrs. Mary Warner, wife of Simeon W. of Surrey-place, Kent-road; who died March 28. She was grand-daughter to John Warner, of Eaſt-lane, Rotherhithe, who died Feb. 24, 1760, aged 86, a gentleman eminent for his ſkill in the moſt curious articles of horticulture. His extenſive garden, of ſome acres, was planted with a treble row of dwarf pears and apples, on each ſide a long canal. Theſe trees arrived at a ſurpriſing magnitude; as no pains were ſpared to procure the beſt collection of them, ſo his great ſkill in the art of pruning was very viſible, for the trees, if the ſeaſon was favourable, were always loaded with fruit. Some years ago, when pine-apples were rarities, and in but few gardens, he raiſed them on ſtoves to great perfection, and had beſides a curious collection of exotic plants. About the year 1720, Mr. Warner obſerved the Burgundy grape to ripen againſt a wall, much earlier than others; he therefore concluded that it might ripen on ſtandards, and, upon planting a few for trial, he found them to ſucceed beyond his expectation. This encouraged him to enlarge his vineyard; the novelty of the experiment brought many curious people to ſee it. Mr. Warner, to encourage a plantation that might in time prove advantageous, freely imparted his method of cultivating a vineyard ſuitable to our climate, and gave cuttings of his vines to all that would plant them; they gave cuttings to others; and thus the Burgundy grape was propagated over the nation. Mr. John Warner is deſervedly entitled to the honour of being the planter of the firſt vineyard with Burgundy grapes in this country; for, at the time he began, there were only two vineyards, one at Dorking, in Surrey, and the other at Bath, and both with a grape not ſuitable to our climate. This good man was very happy in a ſtrong healthy conſtitution, which was principally owing to his temperance and daily exerciſe in his garden. By his longevity he ſaw the fruits of his ingenuity and induſtry ſpread over the land, and, in many inſtances, attain to a degree of perfection ſcarcely to be expected in ſo Northern a latitude.

5. Thomas Pilgrim Warner, brother to the above Mary Warner, and grandſon to John Warner, of Eaſt-lane.

21. At Littlebourn, in Kent, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Hollingberry, widow, formerly of Wingham, in the ſame county, and mother of Mr. Thomas H. of Littlebourn, whoſe wife died in the preceding week.

28. At Edmonton, aged 59, the Rev. William Tell, many years reader to the late Mr. Sellon, at his chapel, and afterwards curate to Dr. Owen, and, till incapacitated by illneſs, to Mr. Warren at Edmonton. He loſt his wife June 3, 1799.

May... At Stoke Newington, Mr. Iſaac Furtado, a Jew merchant; who was buried in the church-yard, in a grave dug North and South, inſtead of Eaſt and Weſt, according to the uſual cuſtom. His ſon and two daughters were baptiſed and confirmed in the Church of England in March 1799; and their converſion was announced to the publick in a printed letter addreſſed to them by the late Rev. Wm. Jones.

1. In Great Portland-ſtr. Mrs. Threſher, relict of Samuel T. eſq. of May-fair.

2. Mrs. Huſſey, wife of Wm. Wheatley H. eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet.

Aged 97, Mrs. Dalton, grandmother to the Miſſes Dalton, of George-ſtreet, Hull.

At Vernon's hall, near Liverpool, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Simpſon.

3. At Briſtol, Richard Chambers, eſq. captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At her lodgings in Bath, Mrs. Forbes, a widow lady of Ireland.

4. At his father's houſe at Clapham, Surrey, in his 10th year, the ſecond ſon of the Rev. Mr. Sampſon.

At his ſon's houſe at Pancras, aged 82, Mr. Ralph Smith.

5. At Briſtol Hot wells, Miſs Helena Henry, ſiſter of John-Joſeph H. eſq. of Straffan, in Ireland.

At York, Lieut.-col. Cathcart Taylor, late of the 3d dragoon-guards.

In his 70th year, Timothy Nucella, eſq. merchant, of Nicholas-lane.

6. Of a conſumption, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. Robert B. of the Victualling-office at Deptford, and only ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. John Finch, of Clement's lane, Lombard-ſtreet.

Suddenly, Mrs. Crow, miſtreſs of the public-houſe at Kate's Cabin, co. Huntingdon, whoſe huſband died about two years ago.

In the market-place, Nottingham, Mr. Toplis, ſen. haberdaſher.

7. Mrs. Robertſon, wife of Dr. R. phyſician of Greenwich hoſpital.

In Bentinck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert, eldeſt ſiſter of the late Dr. C. of Doctors Commons.

At Clifton, John Maitland, jun. eſq. of King's Arms yard, Coleman ſtreet, ſon of Robert M. eſq. of Greenwich.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Madame Baccelli, many years principal dancer at the Opera-houſe, and generally reſpected for her benevolence. She lived ſeveral years

years with the late Duke of Dorſet, who had by her a ſon, who died, about 2 years ſince, in the royal navy.

8. Capt. Wm. Howie was this day hung on St. Michael's Iſle, Briſtol, for having wilfully ſunk the ſhip Merry Andrew, to defraud the underwriters.

At York, Mrs. Wiggins, relict of Capt. James W. of the 2d Weſt York militia.

In his 55th year, Mr. Benj. Appleby, of Farney water-mill, near Leeds.

Mr. E. Gregory, formerly of the Royal Oak inn at Leiceſter.

At Buckminſter, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Bartram, ſen.

At Bath, aged 95, John Chapman, eſq. ſenior alderman and ſix times mayor of that city. He was born Oct. 6, 1706; elected into the common council Oct. 25, 1731; ſucceeded as an alderman 1742; was choſen mayor September 1744; again 1754, 1761, 1770, 1777, and 1779; and, at the age of 95, ſucceeded as heir-in-law to the property of an affluent relation who died inteſtate. His remains were attended to the grave, in the Abbey church, by all the members of the corporation, as a mark of due regard to the venerable father of their city.

9. Found dead in bed, at the Swan and Helmet inn, Northampton, Mr. William Hardy, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter. He was in apparent perfect health the preceding evening.

Very ſuddenly, aged 31, Mr. H. Featherſtone, ſurgeon and apothecary at Hull.

At Mount Kennedy, in Ireland, in his 87th year, John Marſden, eſq. a director of the Bank of Ireland, and father of Wm. M. eſq. F. R. S. and one of the ſecretaries of the Admiralty.

10. Edmund Reynolds, eſq. of Milford, in Hampſhire.

11. At Medſtead, Hants, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. B. L. and daughter of the late Col. J. Williamſon, of the artillery.

At Bath, on her way to Briſtol, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. J. Gee S. late of Norwich.

Aged 87, Mrs. Eliz. Goodwin, wife of Mr. Thomas G. ſen. of Lincoln.

At his houſe in Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mr. George Bailey.

At Aberdeen, in his 72d year, Mr. John Cuſhnie, ſhip-maſter. He has left 4,500l. to different charitable inſtitutions.

12. At Rome, the Princeſs Maria Felicité, aunt to the King of Sardinia, born March 20, 1730.

In Baker-ſtreet, Matthew Bazett, eſq.

13. At Iſleworth, Middleſex, of which parith he was vicar, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Drake, M. A. F. A. S. a gentleman well known in the literary world as a ſcholar and antiquary, and as the ſon of the celebrated author of the Eboracum (or the Hiſtory of York) and Parliamentary Hiſtory.

At Bury, aged 70, Iſaac Brooks, gent.

14. Aged 22, Miſs Eliz. Allen, eldeſt daugh. of the Rev. Stephen A. of Lynn.

Mrs. Raven, wife of Capt. Wm. R. of Hackney terrace.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Fitt, relict of Mr. Wm. F. late of All Saints, Norwich.

15. At Nottingham, in her 67th year, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. I. needle-maker; and, on the 25th, Mrs. White, dau. of Mr. Ireland, in her 26th year.

At Billericay, Eſſex, Rob. Chaplyn, eſq.

At Crief, in Scotland, Dr. James Young, of Balmanno.

16. Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Perrins, jun. of Bedworth, one of the Nuneaton troop of cavalry.

17. In her 80th year, much eſteemed, Mrs. Jane Cox, ſpinſter, of Chelmsford, one of the daughters of the Rev. Thomas C. formerly rector of Stock and Ramſden Bell Houſe, co. Eſſex; and, on the 24th, her remains were interred in the family-vault at Stock.

At Nottingham, aged 55, Mr. S. Eyre.

In Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Anne Standiſh, wife of Edward Townley S. eſq. of Standiſh-hall, co. Lancaſter.

18. In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, Andrew Stuart, eſq. of Caſtlemilk and Torrance, M. P. for Weymouth.

In Park-lane, Mrs. Read, widow of H. R. eſq. of Crowood, Wilts.

In Upper Harley-ſtreet, in his 75th year, James Seton, eſq.

Mr. John Richards, of Vauxhall.

At Ruſhforth-hall, co. York, Mrs. Willett, wife of W. M. W. eſq.

19. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Sturgeon, relict of Mr. Jas. S. attorney, of Bury.

Rev. Mr. Gaſcoigne, upwards of 36 years rector of Rippingale, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln; alſo vicar of St. John and St. German, near Wiſbech. The former living is in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.; the latter in that of the King.

At Piddington, near Ambroſden, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Cockerill, M. A. upwards of 30 years reſident miniſter there, and formerly fellow of Univerſity college, and, before that time, curate of Middleton Cheney, where he married, and was much reſpected. The curacy of Piddington is taken out of Ambroſden, and is in the nomination of the inhabitants.

At Kennington, Rev. Henry Perfect.

Mr. Samuel Webſter, of Toxteth park.

On Fortyhill, Enfield, of epilepſy, aged 48, the wife of Mr. Aldwinkle, painter and glazier, of Mark-lane.

20. In Golden-ſquare, the wife of Wm. Abercromby, eſq. of Glaſſaugh, in Scotland, a near relation of the late Sir Ralph A. Her remains were interred in St. James's churchyard, with great pomp.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, in his 70th year, Mr. John Dubbins.

21. Mr.

21. Mr. Francis Radford, of Little Eaton, Derby.

22. Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Steele, relict of Mr. Wm. S. one of the burgesses of the common council of Bury.

Aged 64, John Wenyeve, esq. of Brettenham, Suffolk, who served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1784. His death was singularly awful and sudden: having just eaten his dinner with a party of neighbouring gentlemen, in apparent good health, at the book-club held at the Crown inn, Bildeston, and taken only a second glass of wine, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, when he quitted the room, attended by two of his friends, and expired shortly afterwards. Of a woodcock's nest on his estate see pp. 299, 418.

On-board the Arabella packet, on his passage to England, Capt. George Jardine, of his Majesty's ship Woolwich.

Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, William Lightfoot Treslove, esq. youngest son of Tho. T. esq. of Brompton: His remains were interred, on the 31st, in Kensington church.

23. At his house in Bermondsey, aged 85, Henry Sharp, esq.

At Avelifcombe, Honiton, Devon, Elizabeth wife of the Rev. T. Roskilly, vicar.

At Balfall-heath, near Birmingham, aged 59, Mrs. Martha Homer.

At Peterborough, in his 90th year, Mr. William Smith, many years proctor in the ecclesiastical courts of the Bishop of Peterborough and Archdeacon of Northampton; also steward to the present and several former bishops of that diocese. To great ability in his profession he added the more exalted virtue of an honest man.

Advanced in age, Miss Watson, sister to C. W. esq. late collector of excise at Lynn.

Aged 69, Mr. Jacob Myles, of Bracon Ash, one of the people called Quakers.

24. Mr. Henry Thomson, of Woolwich.

At Uffington, near Stamford, aged 77, Mrs. Cuthbert, widow.

At Ripley, in Surrey, after a long illness, in her 53d year, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, wife of Mr. George J. sen.

At Wisley, near Ripley, in her 68th year, Mrs. Hanford, wife of Mr. John H. sen.

25. At Camberwell, aged 69, Mrs. Martha Thomas, widow.

In Upper Park-street, Bath, the wife of Col. Pye.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Pead, sister to the late Benj. P. esq. of Hull.

26. At Earnshill, Somerset, Capt. Henry Combe, of the royal navy.

In Middle Scotland-yard, Mr. William Watson, of the Treasury.

At Tottenham, of an inflammation of his lungs, Mr. Thomas Davies, salter, of Thames-street.

At Parson's green, Fulham, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Delahay-street, Westminster.

27. At Paris, aged 52, Madame Bouillon, of the family of Hesse Cassel, and widow of the late Duke of Bouillon.

At Leith, Mrs. Alexander Aitken.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. George T. M. A. rector of Bottesford and Knipton; who died April 8, 1786, aged 61, after having held Knipton 36 years.

At Coventry, the wife of Mr. Geo. Pearce.

At Dover, Mr. Jn. Latham, banker, the oldest jurat and father of that corporation.

In New Broad-street, Richard Tuckwell, esq. merchant.

28. At Bellevue, near Southampton, Thomas Gardiner, esq.

Suddenly, at her mansion-house at West Monkton, Somerset, Mrs. Jeane, widow of Jn. J. esq. formerly Miss Pyle, of Dulverton.

At West Malling, Kent, of a fever, aged about 48, Mr. Thomas Troward, surgeon and apothecary, of that place, and brother of Richard T. esq. of Norfolk-street in the Strand. He was a native of Margate; and had served, for several years, as a surgeon of the navy; and, afterwards, as surgeon of a regiment of dragoons, previously to his settling at Malling.

John Dexter, a labourer, employed in drafting timber in Cliffe forest, imprudently standing between two trees lying on the carriage, to which his own altitude rendered him exactly parallel, the sudden rolling together of the timbers literally crushed his head to pieces.

29. At Borrowash, co. Derby, aged 74, the Rev. Henry Swindell, M. A. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752.

At Putney, Surrey, Simeon Warner, esq.

At Tottenham, Humphry Jackson, esq. M. D. F. R. S. and in the commission of the peace.

30. In Harley-street, Mrs. Meredith, widow of the Rev. T. M.

Aged 77, Wm. Graves, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, a master in chancery, and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At the house of Geo. Romney, esq. the celebrated painter, at Kendal, in Westmoreland, Mr. Cockin, upwards of 20 years writing and mathematical Master at the free school in Lancaster, and more than 7 years at the Rev. Mr. Blanchard's Academy in Nottingham. As a teacher, he was universally allowed to be at the head of his profession; nor was he more remarkable for the solidity, depth, and vigour of his understanding, than for a peculiarly happy and original method of conveying instruction. Though the author of several publications of very superior excellence, yet such was his modesty and diffidence, that (excepting his Arithmetic and a single volume of poems, published solely for the use of a few select friends) no persuasions could

could ever induce him to prefix his name to any of them. Notwithstanding his studied solicitude to pass through life in obscurity, his "Essay on delivering Written Language," his "Ode to the Genius of the Lakes," his "Fall of Scepticism and Infidelity predicted," his "Revision of West's Guide to the Lakes," his "Theory of the Syphon," &c. &c. will, in spite of himself, hand his name and reputation down to the latest posterity. But, though thus inattentive to the praises of men, he was by no means indifferent to his better interests. In the practice of moral and religious duties, he arrived at the greatest perfection. Self-government and duty, with him, went hand in hand. He was the friend, the admirer, and the champion of the Church of England; and, both in his conversation and writings, defended her, with manly spirit and resolution, against the sly and insidious sceptick, as well as against the openly daring and blasphemous infidel. Had he lived, it was his intention to give to the world a work now ready for the press, in three volumes, on miscellaneous subjects. It is to be hoped that some friend to deceased merit will not suffer such a literary treasure to be buried with its author.

31. In the prime of life, beloved and respected by all who knew her, the wife of Joseph Hill, esq. of Paulton, Somerset.

Mr. John Miles, of Bellmont-row, Ashted, formerly an eminent thread-manufacturer at Birmingham.

On Dulwich common, Surrey, the wife of John Prestwidge, esq.

In her 16th year, Miss Beetham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Bunny, near Nottingham.

Lately, at Ganjam, in the East Indies, Capt. A. Ormsby, of the 1st battalion of the 10th native infantry.

At Goa, Capt. Robinson, of the 8th ft.

At Bombay, Lieut.-col. R. Frith, commanding the 1st native cavalry.

At Amboyna, Capt. Stratton, of his Majesty's ship Vulcan; Lieut. Lufkin, of his Majesty's ship Virginie; and Capt. Mathews, paymaster of the troops there.

Near Calcutta, the brother of the Rajah Petumber. The next morning his funeral pile was raised with great solemnity at Buboo Ghaut; where, in spite of every remonstrance, two fine young women, his wives, committed themselves to the flames, with the corpse of the deceased Rajah.

In the West Indies, of his wounds, Lieut. Tho. Pelham, of the 4th or King's own ft.

Thomas Currie, esq. of the Lowlands, in the island of Tobago.

On her passage from Jamaica, the wife of Major Cameron, of the 20th light dragoons, niece of the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas.

Gen. Roize, who was killed in Egypt at the head of the French cavalry, was, before the Revolution, a serjeant in a regiment of dragoons belonging to Count D'Artois.

In Russia, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, late ship-chandler, in High-street, Hull.

At Jersey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Valpy, widow of Mr. V. merchant, of that island, and mother of Dr. V. of Reading. The powers of her mind were great and comprehensive; her exertions in the cause of Religion, in the service of her family and of her connexions, were unceasing; the affections of her heart were pure and ardent; her faith was truly evangelical; her works were truly Christian. The extent and the utility of her charities will be remembered as long as gratitude exists in her neighbourhood. Of the blessings of Providence she possessed a competent store; but that store was always at the command of the poor and the distressed. Her active piety was an example to her friends; and the purity of her life was so striking, that it became an object of imitation.

At Limerick, in Ireland, Miss Sarah Carr, daughter of the late Capt. C.

In Crow-street, Dublin, John Lyster, esq. late captain of the Independents.

At Gormanstown, co. Meath, Mr. Edward Dempsey.

In Charlemont-str. Dublin, Mrs. Clark, wife of Geo. C. esq. of Ballinter, King's Co.

At Athlone, the Rev. Jos. Moore, many years parish-priest.

Near Bradford, co. Clare, Mrs. Vokes, relict of Mr. Tho. V. merch. of Limerick.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Catherine Ross, widow of the late Rev. John Swanton, minister of the Associate congregation at Kinross, in Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Sandilands, widow of Mr. Mark S. merchant.

At the same place, after a short illness, Mr. Isaac B. Chandler, student of medicine, from Charles-town, South Carolina.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, George Strachan Keith, esq.

At Templehall, in Scotland, the spouse of Thomas Johnston, esq.

At Annan, Mr. George Johnstone, late of the excise.

At Fochabers, the wife of Wm. Tod, esq.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Taylor, esq. of Nassau, New Providence, member of the House of Assembly.

At Swainabbey, Mr. James Melvin, late of Borostounness.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. Hugh Muir, merchant.—Also, William Glen, esq. of Auds, in the commission of the peace for the county of Ayr.

At the manse of Kirkswald, Ayrshire, in her 85th year, Mrs. Margaret Wodrow, wife of the Rev. M. Biggar, and daughter of the author of "The Church History of Scotland."

Mr. James Grant, of Dundee, surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. Alexander G. D.D. formerly of Hornsey, Middlesex, but now of Dundee.

At

At Dumfries, Jas. Mundell, esq. surgeon.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Gordon, of Buthlaw.

At Kircubbin, the Rev. Dr. Fraser.

At Millieugh, John Millar, esq. advocate, professor of law in Glasgow university.

At Thunderton, Lady-dowager Dunbar, of Northfield.

Near Rothby, in his 83d year, Mr. Alexander Hume. He suffered the same fate as many other gentlemen who joined in and survived the rebellion of 1745; he afterwards, to the end of his life, supported himself by breaking of dogs. He was remarkable for the stoutness of his person, the independency of his spirit, the strength of his understanding, and the general eccentricity of his life. He died, as he wished, alone, and as if he had fallen asleep, in his chair.

At Exeter, Joseph Williams, esq. collector of excise there.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Coles, relict of the late William C. esq.

In childbirth, the wife of Mr. George Hollis, of Winchester.

Miss Mary-Anne Mapleton, second dau. of Dr. M. of the Circus at Bath.

At Askerswell, aged 92, full of good works, the Rev. —— Burt, M.A. rector of Danterton, Devon.

Aged 33, Mr. J. Middleton, sen. of Towcester.

At Moulton, near Northampton, aged 90, W. Smith.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Skeales, mother of the late Rev. W. S. fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 19, the only son of the Rev. J. Sheppard, M.A.

At Foxearth, Norfolk, aged 29, Miss Ellis; and, two days after, in an apoplectic fit, aged 70, her father, late a woolstapler at Sudbury.

Mrs. H. Sweete, of Great Torrington, Devon; a pattern of religion, modesty, and virtue, and a sincere friend to all who stood in need of assistance.

At Salisbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. E. Perkins, spinster.

Mrs. James, of Ludlow, second and last surviving daughter of E. Fleming, esq late of Sibdon, co. Salop. Coming, in a chaise, from Chapel-house, down the eminence below Chipping Norton, one of the horses proving unruly, the carriage was thrown down a bank, the fall of which was 3 feet perpendicular in 14 feet; whereby she received so violent a blow on the back and upper part of the spine as instantly to deprive her of all power of moving the upper or lower extremities; in which lamentable state she languished six weeks.

At Malvern, aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, near 50 years vicar thereof.

Aged 64, the Rev. Richard Baty, M.A. chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, and rector of St. Mary's, in that city.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Price, linguist, author of the Histories of Hereford and Leominster, and of the Worcester and Ludlow Guides.

At Cirencester, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, a lady of very great endowments and virtues.

At Oxford, aged 49, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, rector of Exeter coll.

C. H. Webster, esq. of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Sittingbourn, Kent, aged 85, Mr. James Tonge.

At Clewer, near Windsor, aged 80, Mr. John Davis, who, with his father and grandfather, were successively locksmiths to the crowned heads of this realm for more than 150 years.

Mr. Burrs, of Pleshey, Essex.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, youngest son of Mr. James W. of the Paragon, Kent road.

At Chelsea, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Carr, son of Mr. C. mercer, New Bond-street.

At Brompton, aged 51, Mr. A. Grant, late of Wardour-street, Soho, printer.

At his house in Kentish-town, in his 84th year, John Palmer, esq. formerly solicitor in Lincoln's inn and Chancery lane.

Mr. W. Fitch, of the Bull's Head inn, Leadenhall-street, brother to Mr. F. of Lyon's-hall, Much Leigh, Essex.

Mr. John Everett, a respectable merchant in Basinghall-street.

In George street, Portman-square, Major John Foster Hill.

Mr. George Whitfield, near 50 years apothecary to St. Thomas's hospital.

In Little Pulteney-street, aged 58, Mr. John Frears.

In London, Henry Blackstone, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and one of the fellows of New college, and son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Winchester.

Miss N. Wilson, of Sloane-street.

June... Mr. Colnet, ironmonger, Whitechapel, father of the Rev. Mr. C. curate of Waltham (see p. 284), to whose widow and family he has bequeathed his property.

June 1. The wife of Mr. Coles, grocer, of Exeter.

Aged 18, Mr. Thomas Forster, youngest son of Mr. F. merchant, Lynn.

2. Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Kirton, farmer, of Branston, near Lincoln.

At Kicknoller, Somerset, Mr. Robert Gardener, sen.

3. After a long illness, in his 62d year, Mr. Jones, sen. of Exeter, attorney.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Birt, of Welbourn, near Leadenham, farmer and grazier, and one of the people called Quakers.

4. In his 65th year, William Mosetey Walsh, esq. of Bentley, in the parish of Mavesyn Ridware, co. Stafford, at which place he had resided for the last 40 years, having first gone to reside there in March, 1761. He was the lineal descendant of John

John Walſh, of Sholdyſley Walſh, and of Stockton, in Worceſterſhire, of which laſt place they were lords and patrons of the living of Stockton; which John Walſh married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington, co. Worceſter; their eldeſt ſon, John, married Alice, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Baynham, of Cold St. Alwins, co. Glouceſter, knt. by whom he had a ſon, Francis, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Cornwall Baron, of Binford, co. Salop. The ſecond ſon, Thomas Walſh, was one of the barons of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII.; Walter, the third ſon, was chamberlain to Henry VIII. and had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Weldon, coſerer of the houſehold to Queen Elizabeth, and another daughter, Catherine, married to Edw. Hampton, clerk of the council to Queen Elizabeth.—The ſubject of this memoir was only ſon of John Moſeley, of Lichfield, by Elizabeth, his wife, only ſiſter and heir of William Walſh, of Lichfield, eſq. who died a bachelor, and left, by will, to his nephew, William Moſeley, the above manor, advowſon, and eſtate of Stockton, with directions to take the name and arms of Walſh. This William Walſh, of Lichfield, inherited the manor, eſtate, and advowſon, of Stockton, under the will of his great uncle, Thomas Walſh, of Stockton, M. D. the perſon to whom Pope pays ſo high a compliment, in the latter part of his "Eſſay on Criticiſm:"

"Such late was Walſh—the Muſes judge and friend," &c.

Arms of Walſh: A. a feſs between ſix martlets S.; creſt, a griffin's head eraſed A.; motto, "Veritas & Virtus vincunt." This gentleman will be a great loſs to his neighbourhood, and long and ſincerely lamented. Poſſeſſing a ſtrong judgement and clear underſtanding, his aſſiſtance was frequently ſought for, and ſeldom by him withheld. He was in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Stafford; and it was much regretted that he never could be prevailed upon to act.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Mrs. Hutchinſon, a maiden lady; in whom the poor have loſt a liberal benefactreſs.

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 18th year, Mr. John Wild.

At Walworth, Mr. Richard Cuming, formerly a tin-plate-worker in Fenchurch-ſtr.

Peter Burrell, eſq. of the Pay-office, at Whitehall.

The infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman.

5. In his 82d year, James Cranmer, eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Scarborough, Miſs Woodall, ſiſter of John W. eſq. banker.

6. At Wilſden, Middleſex, in her 20th year, the wife of Wm. Hurle, eſq.

John Trapp, eſq. ſugar-refiner, of Goodman's-fields, a good Chriſtian, and an honeſt man.

Miſs Harriet May, third daughter of Joſeph M. eſq. late of Hale-houſe, Hants.

F. Broughton, eſq. aſſiſtant commiſſary to his Majeſty's forces, and late of the 3d regiment of dragoon-guards, univerſally regretted by all who knew his high ſenſe of honour, and rigid performance of the duties of his office, his liberal mind, generous diſpoſition, and benevolent heart.

At his houſe in Pater-noſter-row, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. George Robinſon, an eminent bookſeller; whoſe death will be lamented by a large circle of acquaintance; and of whom it may be truly ſaid, no man diſcharged the duties of private life with more active zeal or more ſteady virtue; as a huſband, a father, and a friend, he was warm and ſincere, affectionate and tender. Theſe, however, are the common features of every worthy man's character; but Mr. Robinſon's death will be felt and regretted on a broader and more public ground—as a loſs to the world of letters. During the better half of the paſt century, Jacob Tonſon and Andrew Millar were the beſt patrons of literature; a fact rendered unqueſtionable, by the valuable works produced under their foſtering and genial hands. Their ſucceſſors, Mr. Alderman Cadell, the late Mr. Strahan, and his ſurviving ſon, exceeded their predeceſſors in the ſpirit of enterpriſe, which led them, at great expence, to publiſh the works of the many celebrated writers that have ornamented the age in which we live. Mr. Robinſon, ſtanding alone and unconnected, boldly rivalled theſe, the moſt powerful of his competitors; and, by his liberality to authors, his encouragement to engravers, and other artiſts of the preſs, has conſiderably added to the ſtores of ſcience and taſte.—An excellent correſpondent, who had the beſt poſſible means of knowing him intimately, adds, "Our late worthy friend affords another inſtance of the benefits of induſtry and integrity in the eſtabliſhment of the moſt important concerns of trade, and of the faireſt fame. He was born at Dalſton, in Cumberland, and, about 1755, came up to London in ſearch of ſuch employment as he might be qualified for by a decent education, and a great ſhare of natural ſenſe and ſhrewdneſs. His firſt engagement was, we believe, in the reſpectable houſe of Mr. John Rivington, from which he went to that of Mr. Johnſtone, on Ludgate-hill, where he remained until 1763-4, when he commenced buſineſs as a bookſeller in Paternoſter-row, in partnerſhip with Mr. John Roberts, who died about 25 years ſince. The commencement of an undertaking like this required a capital; and the uniform habits of induſtry and punctuality which Mr. R. had

diſplayed,

displayed, while managing the concerns of others, pointed him out as one who might be entrusted. He has often been heard to acknowledge his gratitude to the late Mr. Thomas Longman, who liberally, and unasked, offered him any sum, on credit, that might be wanted. In a short time, however, these small beginnings swelled into concerns of importance. Mr. R's active spirit, knowledge of business, and reputable connexion, soon enabled him to atchieve the higher branches of the business, and, in the purchase of copy-rights, he became the rival of the most formidable of the old established houses; and before the year 1780, he had the largest wholesale trade that was ever carried on by an invidual. In 1784, he took into partnership his son and brother, who are his successors. In the rise and progress of so great a concern, Mr. R. was an eminent proof (if so plain a truth requires a proof) how much may be done by habits of attention, industry, and, above all, inflexible integrity and perseverance. We have authority to say, from the most successful of his rivals, the *first* bookseller in London, and now a magistrate of high rank, that "of George Robinson's integrity too much cannot be said." It was this which frequently involved him in the troublesome, yet honourable offices of arbitrator in cases of dispute, and executor and assignee in the events of death or bankruptcy; and there are probably none in the trade who cannot testify in his favour in some one of those departments. He had, indeed, a natural aversion to every thing little, mean, and partaking of subterfuge and undue artifice; and many will remember, that, when his indignation was roused by actions of this description, he expressed it in terms peculiarly harsh and inaccomodating. As his success in business proceeded, he extended his liberality to authors in no common degree; and it will be difficult to find an instance where he did not amply gratify the wish of the party, if at all compatible with prudence, or even the distant probability of return. It was his opinion, that liberality to authors was the true spirit of bookselling enterprize, and, perhaps, little can be done if occasional failures are allowed to break in upon this system. If the writer of the present article, who for many years has enjoyed Mr. R's intimacy, were to venture on an objection, at a time when he feels nothing but regret, it would be that Mr. R. rather gave too much than too little, and that he sometimes gave a consequence to works, which neither their own merit, nor the opinion of the publick, could ever sanction.—Still another trait of his character must not be forgotten. If, added to their concern with him as a publisher, his authors obtained his friendship, no man could serve them with more active zeal in every emergency; and, although he had on some occasions the common fate of generous minds, that of bestowing his favours improperly, he never permitted such a circumstance to contract his desire to serve those for whom he professed an attachment. Few men will probably be regretted by a more extensive acquaintance; and it is particularly noticeable in his history, that, amidst the strictest attention to business, he was throughout the whole of his early life enabled, by a due division of time, to appropriate more to social pleasures than many men could venture to do with impunity. For the social enjoyments of life, indeed, he was eminently qualified. He had improved the scanty education of a Northern village by some reading, but principally by the company of literary men, and by a memory uncommonly tenacious. His own mind was shrewd, penetrating, and enriched by various experience. He had likewise a great share of wit and vivacity; many of his *bons mots*, which have been pretty extensively circulated among his friends, would do credit to men of the first reputation in this minor department of genius. His sense of ridicule was remarkably strong, and few men excelled him in telling a story, of which he had a plentiful stock, and which he varied with circumstantial embellishments that were irresistibly laughable. Versed, too, in the literary and *business*-history of his time, his conversation was a rich fund of information, and his memory in dates and *minutiæ* gave an authority which made him be frequently consulted when points in dispute were to be accurately ascertained. Of late years he visited less abroad, but was seldom happy without the company of his friends at home, who found themselves welcomed to a well spread table, without ceremony and without affectation. He imposed no condition but that of punctuality to the hour of dinner, and in that particular, it is well known, he never relaxed to persons of any rank or condition. Such were some of the features of a character which will be long remembered by a very extensive circle of friends, and on which the writer of this article could expatiate at a greater length, were it necessary. To have said less would not have been respectful to his memory: and to indulge the feelings of private friendship, in more ample recollections, becomes the province of memory rather than of public record. Mr. R. was seized with the illness which proved fatal on Monday, May 25, while at a meeting of booksellers, at the accustomed place, the Chapter coffee-house: from this he was obliged to retire hastily, and soon exhibited symptoms of fever; this abated so far, in the subsequent week, as to give hopes of recovery; these hopes were particularly encouraged, even on the evening, June 5, preceding his death,

death, when he became calm, took his medicines willingly, and seemed, to all human appearance, free from fever. These symptoms, however, were fallacious; the snares of death were wound around him, and at 5 on Saturday morning he expired. He was interred, on Thursday the 11th, in the burying-ground belonging to St. Faith's, in St. Paul's church-yard."

7. At Horsham, Sussex, where he went for the recovery of his health, in a decline, Mr. Henry Lewis Galabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-str. printer, having survived his wife and infant son but a few days. He was the eldest son of the junior Bridge-master of the city of London, and a young man of great accomplishments and elegant manners.

After a long illness, aged 48, Jos. Walker, esq. of Aston upon-Trent, co. Derby.

Mr. White, ship-builder, of Broad-stairs, Margate, while standing on a plank, giving directions to his workmen, slipped into a dock, and was so much bruised that he expired in a few hours, in his 72d year.

At Bradford, aged 90, Mrs. Tugwell; in whom the poor experienced a constant and liberal benefactress.

8. At Chichester, in his 68th year, Major-general Thomas Jones.

At Liverpool, aged 77, Mr. John Blackstock.—Also, Mrs. Summervail, wife of Mr. James S. merchant.

In her 67th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Gullett, widow of Christopher G. esq. formerly of Exeter.

Mrs. Mary Duncan, relict of Alex. D. esq. late of Camberwell, Surrey.

9. Mr. Brutton, of Exeter, corn-factor.

In St. James's-street, Bath, Miss Attwood, only child of Richard A. esq.

In his 74th year, Mr. James Whible.

Mr. Elias Ward, of Clare-market, butcher.

10. At the seat of Mr. Latouche, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in an apoplectic fit, Lieut.-gen. Charles Euftace. He was on a tour through his district, to inspect the forces stationed in various posts; had rode from Dublin that morning, and was in apparent perfect health.

Of apoplexy, aged 67, Arthur Rothwell, esq. of New Bond-street.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, of a lingering complaint, Mrs. Tritton, wife of Mr. T. brewer there, and mother of 5 children.

In Surrey-road, Black-friers, in his 77th year, after a tedious illness, Mr. Peter Parnum, formerly in a very extensive sphere of action as a king's officer upon the quays, but had retired into private life many years, on a fortune which, though far from being abundant, enabled him to do much good.

At Worcester, in her 31st year, Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. G. R. solicitor, of Castle-street, Leicester-fields.

Mr. Robert Parkinson, late partner with Messrs J. Bogle, French, and Son, West India merchants, Swithin's-Lane.

At Clapham, Surrey, after a lingering illness with a cancer, aged 77, Mrs. S. Dyer.

The eldest daughter of Archibald Paxton, esq. of Buckingham-street, Strand.

11. At Clifton, Mrs. Webb, relict of John W. esq. late of Cote, near Bristol, and M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

At Fulham, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Austin.

At Enfield, aged 94, Mr. Spicer, formerly a publican in that town.

At his father's house in South Lambeth, aged 17, Mr. Robert Alexander.

12. At Carnsalloch, in Scotland, Johnston Hannay, esq. of Corrs.

Aged 52, Mr. Richard Smee, of the Globe inn, Lincoln.

At the Green Man, Braintree, Essex, aged 75, Samuel Rand, of Black Notley. In life, he denied himself the common necessaries, yet he is reported to have left to his relations, in estates and cash, near 4000l. A few days before his death, he requested some friends to go to one of his cottages, and take a brick out of a certain place in the chimney; which done, they found concealed a considerable sum of money, in bank-notes and cash, Portugal money, and other coins.

14. Found dead in his bed, whither he went in apparent good health, aged 29, Mr. Martin Sharpe, jun. draper, of Bury.

Aged 54, Mr. Meredith, an eminent farrier, of Freestone, near Boston, co. Linc.

Rev. Geo. Campbell Brodbelt, of Loudwater, Bucks.

After three days illness, Mr. James Hobson, of Audenshaw, near Manchester.

At his house in Gloucester-place, Brigadier-general Arnold. His remains were interred, on the 21st, at Brompton. Seven mourning-coaches and four state carriages formed the cavalcade.

15. At Ketton, in Rutland, suddenly, by an apoplectic stroke, Mr. Baxter, a land-surveyor, of great professional ability.

At Belmont-lodge, in Hertfordshire, Jn. Henry Warre, esq.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Richard H. vicar of that parish.

At Duddingston, in West Lothian, the Hon. Capt Patrick Napier, R. N.

16. At Reddish's hotel, in St. James's-street, Charles Edwin, esq. of Clear Well, co. Gloucester, many years M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

Mrs. Attwick, wife of William A. esq. of Portman-square.

After a few days illness, Wm. Richardson, esq. of Finden-place, Sussex.

At Handsworth, co. York, Mrs. Barbara Idle, relict of the late Lord Chief Baron I. of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and sister to the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

17. At his father's house in Grosvenor-place, Robert Moss, esq. of the Duke of Portland's

Portland's office, and youngeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

At Colyton-houſe, Devon, Jn. Piper, eſq.

By ſhooting himſelf, in his bed, Capt. Schott, of the Swediſh ſhip Charlotte, lying at Portſmouth.

In Leiceſter-place, Humphry John Trafford, eſq. ſon of John T. eſq. of Trafford-houſe, co. Lancaſter.

At her brother's houſe, in St. Andrew's ſquare, Glaſgow, Miſs Agnes Brown, dau. of the late Mr. Wm. B. jun. merchant.

At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. Jas. Stephen Luſhington, of Newmarket, formerly fellow of Peter-houſe, where he proceeded B. A. 1756, M. A 1759; vicar of St. Nicholas in Newcaſtle, to which he was preſented by Dr. Edmund Law, biſhop of Carliſle, whoſe daughter he married. He was alſo in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

18. At Dover, in his 71ſt year, Phineas Stringer, eſq. a conſiderable wine-merch.

19. After a few days illneſs, at his houſe at Southgate, Middleſex, aged 48, George Tickner Hardy, eſq. attorney at law, of Auſtin-friers, and one of the ſecondaries of the city of London.

John Campbell, of Stonefield, Ld. Stonefield, one of the lords of Seſſion in Scotld.

At Clifton, Benjamin Hopkinſon, eſq. of Bath.

The wife of Thomas Vernon Dolphin, eſq. of Eyford, co Glouceſter.

Rev. Thomas Ferris, D.D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, dean of Battle, Suſſex, rector of Great Stambridge, Eſſex, and precentor and prebendary of the cathedral church of Chicheſter. He has left a wife and 8 children. The late Sir Godfrey Vaſſall Webſter dying without a will, and the preſent baronet being only 11 years of age, the deanry of Battle is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; the rectory of Stambridge, to which he was preſented 1774, is in the governors of the Charter-houſe.

20. In Manſel-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Newcome, brother of the late Primate of Ireland.

At his ſiſter's, at Kirknocks, near Botley, Hants, after a tedious and diſtreſſing illneſs, which he ſupported with the greateſt patience and reſignation, Major Wm. Lewis, aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter general, late of Weſtmoreland, in the iſland of Jamaica. He was a gentleman of infinite worth, and well deſerving the ſevere regret of his affected friends.

In Finſbury ſquare, in his 59th year, Richard Huddleſton, eſq. of Gray's inn. His death was occaſioned by his horſe carrying him with great violence againſt the ſhafts of a chaiſe, whereby one of his legs was ſo dreadfully fractured as to render immediate amputation neceſſary.

22. At Mrs. Dutens', in Leiceſter-ſquare, George Dalhwood, eſq. of Steeple Aſton, co. Oxford.

At Harroy, Orkney, in his 89th year, John Saunders, ſome time ſchoolmaſter in the ſervice of the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.

Mr. Danbrook, a ſhopkeeper at Yoxford, near Halefworth, ſhot himſelf at his breakfaſt-table, where his wife and Mr. Rutland, ſurgeon, of that place, were preſent. Verdict, *Felo de ſe.*

Suddenly, at Sidmouth, Devon, Captain Whetter, of the royal navy.

Miſs Deborah Martyr, of Greenwich.

In ſinking a well at Leith, Mr. Grindly, tanner, in Edinburgh, the proprietor, and three other men, were killed on the ſpot, by the falling-in of the earth.

23. Aged 25, the Rev. George Downing Andrews, third ſon of Mr. A. ſurgeon, of Stanmore, Middleſex.

At Hampſtead-place, in Kent, Thomas Hallett Hodges, eſq.

24. Miſs Mitford, daughter of John M. eſq. of Upper Charlotte ſtr. Fitzroy-ſqu.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert Nares, M. A. archdeacon of Stafford, *vice* Brereton, reſigned.

Rev. John Lodge, B. A. Boſbury V. in the dioceſe of Hereford, *vice* Otty, reſigned, on account of being collated to Coddington R. *vice* Lodge, reſigned.

Rev. Tho. Cope Marſham, M. A. Kew and Petersham R. Surrey, *vice* Foſter, reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Wake, Great Bromley R. Eſſex, *vice* Warren, reſigned.

Rev. John Warner King, of High Eſtre, Eſſex, Nutburſt R. Suſſex.

Rev. Mr. Jefferſon, of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, Ridge V. near St. Albin's, Herts.

Rev. Iſaac Tyeth, B. A. Michaelſtow R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. John Fry, Deſford R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. William Heath Marſh, Calthorpe V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Underwood, Wellington prebend, in Hereford cathedral, and Roſs R. in that county.

Rev. Mr. Gurney, St. Erth V. Cornwall, in exchange for Weſt Buckland living, Devon, reſigned in favour of Mr. Buller, nephew of the late Biſhop B.

Rev. Morgan Cove, LL. B. prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Eaton-Biſhop, collated to the prebendal ſtall of Gorwall and Overbury, *vice* Birt, dec.

Rev. Stephen Allen, M. A. Wolterton with Wickmer R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Walwyn, M. A. Holm Lacy V. near Hereford, *vice* Bagnall, dec.

Rev. Robert Hathway, M. A. chaplain to the corporation of Hereford, Bailingham perpetual curacy.

Rev. John Fiſher, M. A. Dodford V. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Brooke, B. D. Colſton Baſſett V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Wright, dec.

Rev. Geo. Dixon, Kirkdale V. co. York.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May DRURY-LANE.

1. The Beggar's Opera—The Wedding-
2. The Confederacy—Lodoiska. [Day.
4. *Adelmorn, the Outlaw*—Cruel Purposes.
5. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
6. The Siege of Belgrade—Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene.
7. Adelmorn—The Mock Doctor.
8. Deaf and Dumb—The Shipwreck.
9. Adelmorn—High Life Below Stairs.
11. Nina—Three Weeks after Marriage—Lovers' Quarrels.
12. Adelmorn—All the World's a Stage.
13. King John—The Devil to Pay.
14. Adelmorn—Of Age To-morrow.
15. The School for Scandal—Dr. Last's Examination—The Shipwreck.
16. Adelmorn—The Liar.
18. Ditto—Lodoiska.
19. Pizarro—The Sultan.
20. Adelmorn—The Children in the Wood.
21. The Pirates—Catherine and Petruchio.
22. The Country Girl—The Deserter.
25. Deaf and Dumb—Ways and Means.
26. Twelfth Night—Blue Beard.
27. The Pirates—Dr. Last's Examination—The Follies of a Day. [Petruchio.
28. The Belles' Stratagem—Catherine and
29. The Iron Chest—The Pannel.
30. Much Ado about Nothing—Blue Beard.

June 1. As You Like It—Lodoiska.
2. Love in a Village—The Spoil'd Child.
3. The Tempest—The Shipwreck.
4. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—No Song No Supper.
5. The Iron Chest—The Virgin Unmask'd.
6. The Country Girl—The Quaker.
8. Pizarro—The Spoil'd Child. [Wood.
9. Twelfth Night—The Children in the
10. As You Like It—The Liar—Robinson Crusoe. [Doctor and Apothecary.
11. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The
12. The Beggar's Opera—Mock Doctor.
13. She Stoops to Conquer—My Grandmo.
15. Love in a Village—The Apprentice.
16. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
17. Love in a Village—Sultan. [Shipwreck.
18. Castle Spectre—Three Weeks aft. Marr.

May COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Way to Get Married—Paul and Virginia—The Naval Pillar.
2. The Blind Girl—Midnight Hour—Ditto.
4. King Richard the Third—Perouse.
5. Speed the Plough—Sprigs of Laurel—Ditto. [Naval Pillar.
6. The Blind Girl—Barnaby Brittle—The
7. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Perouse.
8. *What wou'd the Man be at?*—Wild Oats—The Turnpike Gate.
9. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
11. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
12. Fontainbleau—*A Sea-side Story*—The Devil to Pay. [Mole.
13. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
14. Abroad and at Home—Honest Thieves.
15. The Castle of Andalusia—*Who's the Rogue?*—Sprigs of Laurel.
16. The Blind Girl—A Sea-side Story—
18. Othello—Perouse. [The Naval Pillar.
19. The Earl of Essex—The Follies of a Day—The Soldier's Festival.
20. Inkle and Yarico—Honest Thieves—The Deserter of Naples.
21. Every Man in his Humour—Perouse.
22. Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virginia.
25. Ramah Droog—*Henry and Emma*—The Prisoner at Large. [chio.
26. The Woodman—Catherine and Petru-
27. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-Mode. [Sprigs of Laurel.
28. K. Henry the Fourth—Lock and Key—
29. The Way to Get Married—British Fortitude—Raymond and Agnes.
30. Lovers' Vows—Rosina.

June 1. King Richard the Third—Perouse.
2. Speed the Plough—Netley Abbey.
3. Paul and Virginia—The Birth-Day—Il
4. Hamlet—The Padlock. [Bondocani.
5. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.
6. The Road to Ruin—A Sea-side Story.
8. Othello—Il Bondocani. [don.
9. Twelfth Night—The Irishman in Lon-
10. The School for Prejudice—The Poor Sailor. [The Naval Pillar.
11. Abroad and at Home—St. David's Day—
12. The Deserted Daughter—The Turnpike Gate—Ditto.
13. The Beggar's Opera—The Farm-house.
15. King Richard the Third—Perouse.
16. Speed the Plough—British Fortitude—Ditto.
17. The Lie of the Day—Paul and Virginia—Raymond and Agnes.
18. The Poor Gentleman—Spoil'd Child.
19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Poor Soldier.

June HAY-MARKET.

18. The Flitch of Bacon—The Point of Honour—Fortune's Frolick.
19. The Heir-at-Law—Prisoner at Large.
20. The Road to Ruin—The Poor Soldier.
22. Sighs—The Review.
23. The London Hermit—Ditto.
24. The Jew—Ditto.
25. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
26. Cambro-Britons—Ditto.
27. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
29. Fashionable Levities—Ditto.
30. The Birth-Day—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 743	1425	Males 654	1364	2 and 5	153	50 and 60	138
Females 682		Females 710		5 and 10	60	60 and 70	107
				10 and 20	58	70 and 80	72
Whereof have died under two years old 350				20 and 30	114	80 and 90	31
				30 and 40	146	90 and 100	2
Peck Loaf 5s. 7d.; 5s. 9d.; 5s. 8d.; 5s. 7d.				40 and 50	130	101	1
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per lb.							

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	133	10	53	3	48	10	31	9	53	2
Surrey	136	4	00	0	52	0	37	8	55	0
Hertford	116	8	00	0	51	8	36	0	61	4
Bedford	115	4	83	6	64	4	39	1	48	0
Hunting.	113	0	00	0	64	0	27	8	44	10
Northam.	109	8	00	0	66	4	33	8	65	0
Rutland	113	6	00	0	81	0	31	0	68	0
Leiceſter	114	10	00	0	64	0	31	4	73	4
Notting.	122	0	80	0	70	0	39	2	70	0
Derby	124	0	00	0	65	0	39	8	72	4
Stafford	144	9	00	0	92	2	49	0	80	10
Salop	140	10	94	2	89	10	44	3	00	0
Hereford	149	3	102	4	87	5	43	2	76	7
Worceſt	154	2	00	0	82	0	42	8	77	7
Warwick	150	10	00	0	90	4	43	2	75	1
Wilts	134	10	00	0	68	6	37	2	70	0
Berks	123	6	00	0	54	3	39	6	62	0
Oxford	130	2	00	0	98	1	38	10	60	10
Bucks	115	0	00	0	71	9	37	9	48	6
Montgo.	153	8	00	0	112	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	128	0	00	0	64	0	38	5	60	0
Radnor	143	11	00	0	91	9	38	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

129	11	82	3	72	9	38	0	62 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	119	0	57	6	53	2	31	6	48	9
Kent	122	6	00	0	44	0	32	6	50	6
Suſſex	134	4	00	0	00	0	37	9	00	0
Suffolk	126	0	80	0	40	3	32	1	45	10
Cambrid.	109	3	00	0	40	6	26	3	43	0
Norfolk	109	3	72	0	36	4	30	0	50	0
Lincoln	103	4	72	0	71	1	30	2	77	6
York	114	9	96	9	00	0	36	4	56	1
Durham	129	5	71	9	00	0	41	5	00	0
Northum	115	4	88	0	62	0	39	10	00	0
Cumberl.	133	10	94	6	80	6	52	0	00	0
Weſtmo.	149	4	88	0	87	10	52	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	139	10	00	0	57	1	43	11	76	2
Cheſter	124	7	00	0	00	0	39	8	00	0
Flint	143	4	00	0	81	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	132	10	00	0	493	4	35	3	00	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	80	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	122	0	100	0	70	0	49	0	00	0
Merion.	132	0	00	0	79	9	47	0	00	0
Cardigan	114	0	00	0	86	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	116	9	00	0	83	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	130	6	00	0	100	0	36	0	00	0
Glamorg.	148	3	00	0	106	8	51	5	00	0
Glouceſt.	164	9	00	0	82	4	36	4	72	9
Somerſet	144	2	00	0	74	2	32	0	00	0
Monm.	158	5	00	0	106	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	128	9	00	0	81	11	29	10	00	0
Cornwall	117	8	00	0	70	6	32	2	00	0
Dorſet	136	4	00	0	76	8	40	0	72	0
Hants	139	4	00	0	61	9	34	10	62	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
1	118	6	66	0	47	3	33	6	47	7
2	121	5	80	0	40	4	30	11	44	9
3	109	3	72	0	36	4	30	0	50	0
4	106	10	72	0	71	1	30	10	61	11
5	121	8	79	10	62	0	40	6	62	8
6	140	0	92	4	82	4	52	4	62	8
7	134	9	82	3	57	1	43	3	76	2
8	130	7	100	0	79	8	45	5	62	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	125	2	82	3	92	4	43	8	62	1
10	154	3	82	3	85	3	34	2	72	9
11	123	3	82	3	73	2	30	0	62	8
12	138	5	82	3	71	8	37	5	63	4
13	116	7	67	4	60	5	39	7	70	7
14	111	4	67	4	62	8	35	0	80	0
15	115	0	67	4	53	3	42	5	65	5
16	96	6	67	4	55	8	37	11	65	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 22.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard	oos. od.		
Bran	oos. od.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 76s. 8d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. os. to 12l. 12s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. os. to 11l. 15s.
Ditto Bags	7l. 17s. to 10l. os.	Ditto Bags	7l. 7s. to 9l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Eſſex Bags	7l. os. to 9l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 20.

St. James's—Hay 0l. os. od. to 0l. os. od. Aver. 0l. os. od.
Straw 0l. os. od. to 0l. os. od. Aver. os. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 24, 1801, is 47s. 11d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. od.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 2d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 41s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 36s. od. to os. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1801.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	167½	60¼	61	78⅝	96½	94	18⅛	5⅛	200				4 dif.	10	91	58¼	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
29																	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
30		60⅛	61⅛	78½	96½	94	18⅛	5⅛	200½				3	9¼	90¼	58¼	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
31	Sunday																			
1	168	60	60⅞	78¼	96¼	93⅞	18⅛	5⅛	200	66¼			4	8¾	90¾	58⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
2		60¼	61	78⅛	96⅛	94⅛	18⅜	5⅜	201⅛				2	9		58¾	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
3		60¼	61¼	78½	96¼	94¼	18¼	5⅜					4	9¼		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
4	168½												3				87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
5		60½	62	78½		94⅜	18¼	5⅛	203¾				6	9¼		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
6		60½	62	78½		94¼	18¼	5⅛						9¼	91	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
7	Sunday																			
8		60	61¼	78¼		94	18⅛	5⅛					6	9¼	92	59	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
9		60¼	62	78⅜		94¼	18⅛	5⅛					6	9¼		59	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
10	167¾	60¼	62	78½		94⅜	18¼	5⅛					6	9¼	90¾	59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
11								5⅛									87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
12	168¼	60¼	62¼	78¾		94⅝	18¼	5⅛					6	10		59¾	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
13		60½	62	78¾		94⅜	18¼	5⅛					6	9¼	90¾	59¾	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
14	Sunday																			
15		60⅜	62⅜	79		94⅝	18⅛	5⅛	203				7	9¾		59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
16	167	60⅜	62⅛	79		94¾	18⅛	5⅛	202½				7	9¾		59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
17	167	60⅜	62¼	79⅛		95	18⅛	5⅛	202½				4	10		59¾	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
18	167¼	60⅜	62⅛	79¼		96¼	18¼	5⅛	202½				5	10	91⅛	59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
19	168¼	61⅛	62¼	79⅜		95⅜	18⅛	5⅛	202				5	10¼	91⅛	59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
20		61	62½	79¾	95⅜	95⅜	18¾	5⅛					3	10¼	91⅛	60	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
21	Sunday																			
22		61	62⅜	80	95½	95½	18¼	5⅛					5	10¼		59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
23	168¼	61⅛	62⅜	79⅞	95½	95½	18¼	5⅛					4	10¼	91⅛	59⅞	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
24		61	62⅛			95⅝	18⅛	5⅛					5	10¼			87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
25	168	60¾	62⅛	79⅞		95⅝	18⅛	5⅛					6	10		59⅞	86	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
26	167¾	60¼	62⅛	79¼		95⅜	18⅛	5⅛					5	9¾		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
27	168	61	62⅛	79¼		95⅜	18¼	5⅛					3	10¼	91⅛	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

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INDEX INDICATORIUS.

R. J. says, "If the legislature shall at some future time agree upon a law to prevent the frequent and growing crime of adultery, I should hope, that a prohibition to publish the trials would materially conduce to the desired preventative. I have before me a provincial news-paper, in which an advertisement, near a column in length, announces an "entire new volume of trials for adultery, &c." to be just published. Then follows a long list of those heroes and heroines who have so distinguishedly stamped themselves with notoriety; not forgetting a N. B. and P. S. which says, "those gentlemen or ladies, who prefer having the above volume sent to them under cover, may direct," &c. I believe, Mr. Urban, and your readers will be of the same opinion, that if these reports can be so conveniently admitted *under cover* to our farms and cottages, as the purport of the advertisement holds forth, more mischief may result than many are aware of. The peace and happiness of the community must proceed from virtue and honour, parents should hold them up as a pattern for their children, and they will experience from it natural affection and domestic felicity; but, if the reverse of this takes place, if parents become dissolute, and children profligate, the bonds of society will be disunited, our manners will become ferocious and cruel, and states will expire in convulsions and anarchy."

A Correspondent informs us, that Mr. Holland, the Architect is in possession of a fine collection of antique fragments purchased for him at Rome by Mr. Tatham, previous to the Revolution. It consists of some of the best specimens of ornamental sculpture, and may therefore be considered an acquisition to the country, as the study of such models serve in an eminent degree to form a correct taste in students of architecture.

S. (of Portsmouth) observes, that the seal, *fig.* 3, in p. 497, appears to be of about the time of Edward III. The legend is an abbreviation of "Sigillum Johannis Champenes," and the whole is exactly in the style of that period annexed to antient deeds in his possession.

X. X. (of Oxford) recommends an application of *Melasses*, effectually to prevent or remove *Chops of the Skin.*

W. D. (of Neath) says, the following passage in Macbeth, Act II.

"Hark! peace,
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the stern'st good night,"

was unintelligible to him, until he happened to take up an old Newgate Calendar, where he read that it had been the custom for the bell-man of St. Sepulchre's, the night before execution, to warn those that were condemned to die to make preparation for their unhappy fate, in the following, or similar words:

"All ye who in the condemn'd hole do lie,
Prepare ye all, to-morrow ye must die,
And when St. Sepulchre's bell doth toll,
The Lord of Heaven receive your soul."

This is evidently the custom alluded to by Shakspeare; and as he hath not found it noticed by any of his commentators, thinks it may not be unacceptable to our readers to point out the allusion as explanatory of the great dramatic poet.

A Constant Reader, who is a subscriber to the Government Tontine, would thank any of our readers to inform her, how it is known when the lives drop which were nominated by Government, they not having any interest in it; and Government being gainers by supposing them living will not take any means to certify their death. She knows there are lists printed; but as no certificates are required for the receipt of their shares, and many of the parties so nominated living and dying in obscurity, she thinks the discovery must be altogether casual, to the great detriment of the real subscriber.

[Nichols and Son, Printers, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street.]